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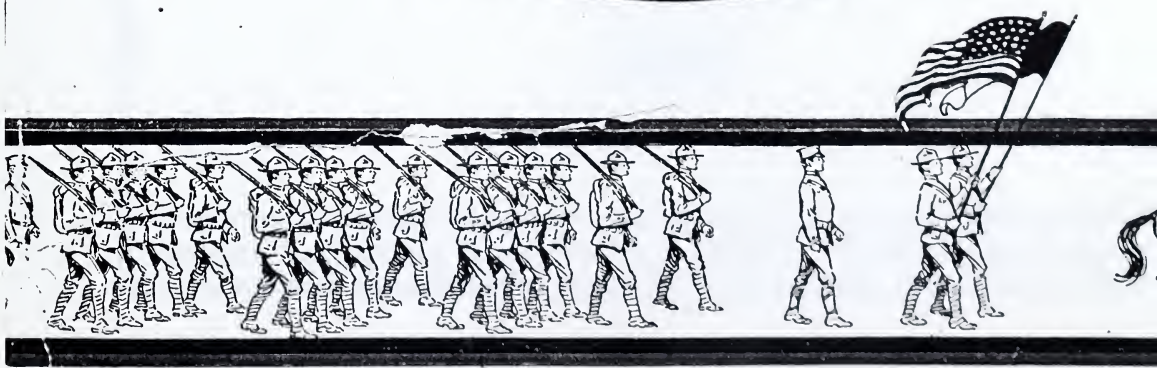
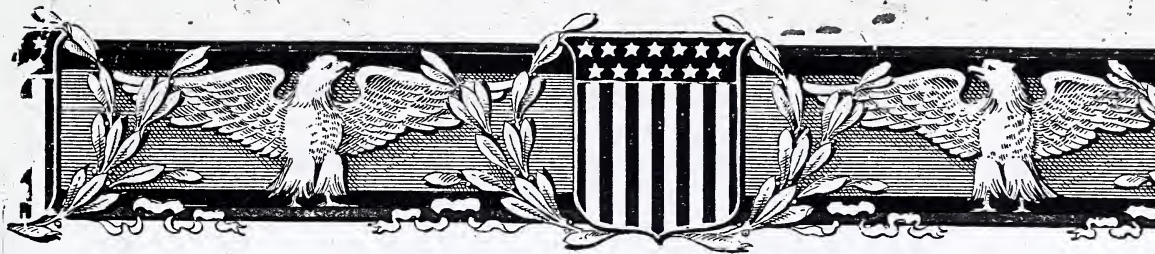


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New Britain (Conn.)  
Program New Britain's  
welcome home to her service  
men September 15-20, 1919









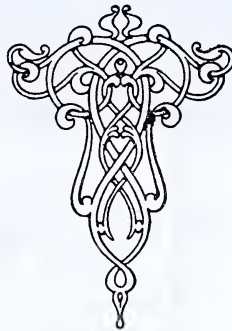
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"For your tomorrow they gave their today"

3547

*Program*  
**NEW BRITAIN'S**  
**WELCOME HOME**  
*To Her Service Men*



**September 15-20**  
**1919**

MCMLXIX

Published Anno Domini at New Britain, Connecticut, by The Chamber of Commerce



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To our loyal sons  
who offered life,  
health and comfort  
that the World  
might be safe for  
Democracy—  
New Britain dedi-  
cates these pages.



MAYOR GEO. A. QUIGLEY.

## New Britain City Government 1919

### ALDERMEN

First Ward  
Cornelius F. Dehm

Second Ward  
Albert F. Spencer

Third Ward  
Orson F. Curtis

Fourth Ward  
Hubert P. Richards

Fifth Ward  
Paul Nurczyk

Sixth Ward  
Angelo M. Paonessa

### COUNCILMEN

First Ward  
Anton J. Miller  
George H. Wells  
Howard S. Hart  
Harry P. Battey

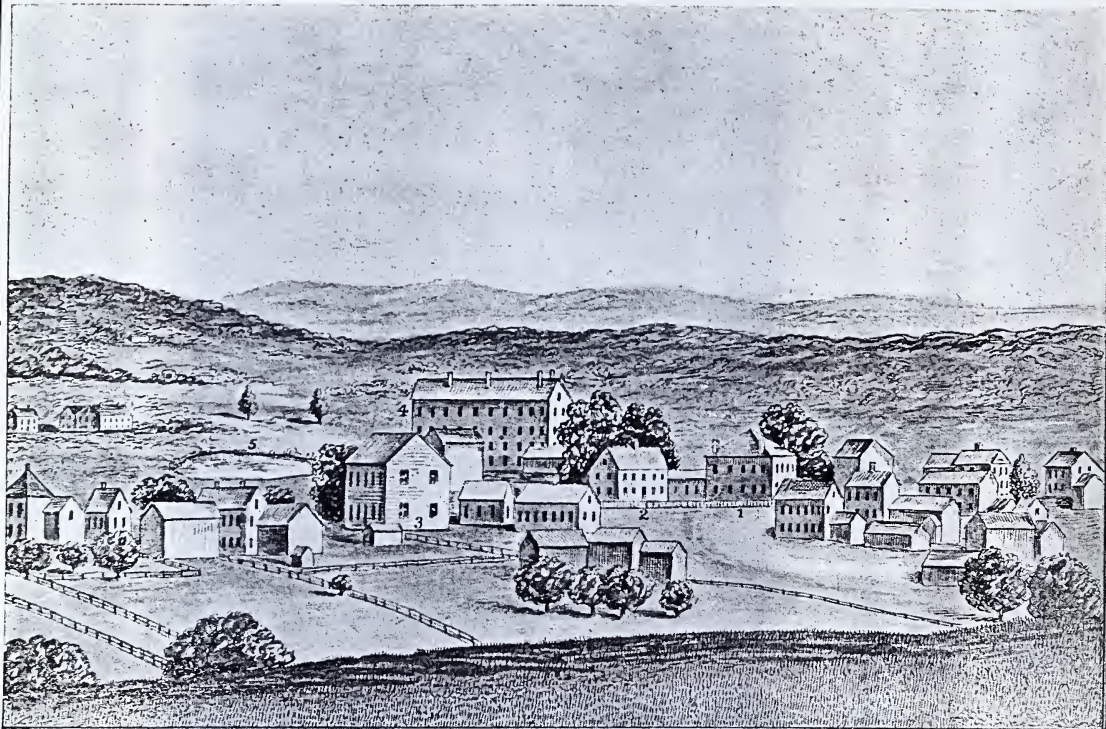
Second Ward  
Reginald E. Towers  
John F. Gill  
Albert F. Eichstaedt  
George A. Forsberg

Third Ward  
William C. Wall  
Charles H. Gillin  
F. Raymond Gilpatric  
George B. A. Baker

Fourth Ward  
J. Gustave Johnson  
John A. Johnson  
Frank O. Carlson  
Alpheus A. Tuttle

Fifth Ward  
Andrew Bobrowski  
Charles McMurray  
Alexander Brzozowy  
James J. Toomey

Sixth Ward  
George M. Landers  
Michael T. Kerwin  
Michael F. King  
Abraham Gorbach



NEW BRITAIN IN 1836.

(1) Rockwell Place, inhabited by John Stanley and built in 1831. (2) Lewis Place, next to the Trinity M. E. Church. (3) Formerly Methodist Church, then basket factory, purified by fire and afterward the People's Church. (4) Shop of Seth J. North, manufacturer. (5) Pond, near Elm and Church streets, known as the Canal; also a skating resort and in the winter, the place where converts of the Baptist Church received the rite of immersion.

## History of New Britain

By Carl S. Neumann.

Less than three hundred years ago the Tunxis tribe of Indians roamed and hunted and fished unmolested by white men, in the wilderness in the very part of Connecticut where Farmington and New Britain are now. Less than two hundred years ago there were about forty houses in the territory now occupied by New Britain. We can hardly believe this today when, looking from the hill in Walnut Hill Park, we see church spires, factory chimneys, large school houses, and busy city streets on almost every side. During this same short period cities have grown up all over the United States. However, probably no city in the whole United States has had a more interesting and remarkable history than that of New Britain. Most great cities have grown up on the sea coast, on navigable rivers, on rivers that furnish water power for factories, or at places where great railroad lines meet. New Britain on the other hand, is thirty miles from the sea coast. It is not situated on a navigable river. Until recently no important railroad lines went through New Britain, yet New Britain is known the world over as a very thriving manufacturing city. We proudly say that it produces more hardware than any city of its size in the world. How can we account for the remarkable fact of a prosperous manufacturing city with no natural resources whatever?

As we trace briefly the history of our city we find that the answer to this question lies in the kind of men who have been the builders of New Britain. They have been men who endured hardship without shirking, men who dared much, men who worked with unsparing energy and without complaint, in order that the New Britain of the future might be a community of which their children and grandchildren and all who should come after might be justly proud.

In 1636 the first little band of Pilgrims made their way south from Massachusetts and settled in what later became Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor. Some of the braver spirits of that band ventured a little west and made the first settlement in Connecticut away from a navigable river. They found the land rich for farming and so when the little village was made a town in 1645 it was called Farmington.

From Farmington people began to move out to what is now Stanley Quarter. Another settlement farther south was made in the Great Swamp. Near the present boundary between Berlin and New Britain a fort was built of upright logs sharpened at the top. Inside this fort were cabins of a little group of settlers, safe from wild animals or Indians. From this little settlement up for about eight miles through





CENTER OF NEW BRITAIN IN 1855

the Great Swamp to the center of Farmington ran an Indian trail, and along this trail every Sunday morning moved the procession of early settlers on their way to the meeting house. Men, women and children walked along the trail, and often women carried their smallest children. The men walked behind with loaded muskets, and their eyes searching for Indians in the underbrush. It was a long hard trip at best and in the winter it must have taken a great deal of courage to walk all these miles to an unheated meeting house. When any one died over in Great Swamp, the body was carried by four men on foot over the eight mile trail to the Farmington burying ground.

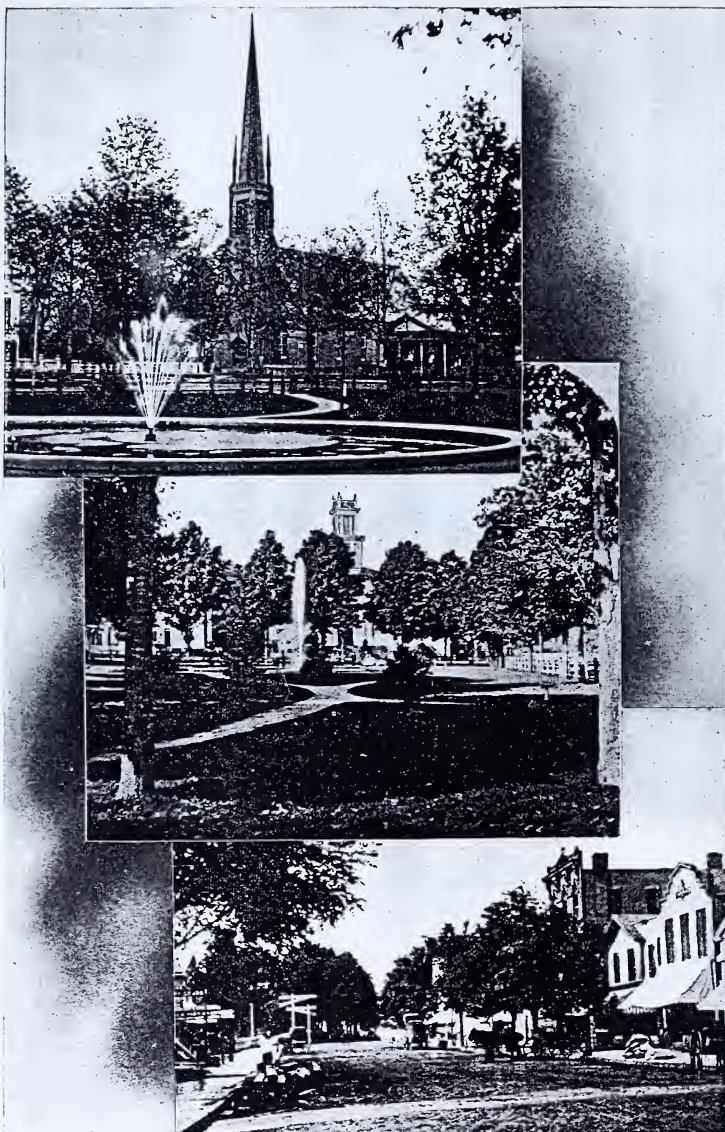
The early settlers of this region were not men to complain, but sometimes when the snow was heavy, the trail was almost impassable, and the good people of Great Swamp could not get to the meeting house for weeks at a time. They finally sent in a petition to form a new Church Society and the result was the Great Swamp Society organized in 1708. These people still belonged to the town of Farmington but they had their own separate parish. They built a Meeting House on high ground in Christian Lane, which is in what we now call Kensington; a monument marks its location. A man named Seymour gave a plot of land nearby for a burying ground. The story goes that Mr. Seymour himself was killed by the falling of a tree and was the first man buried there. Within a few years schools had been started and a blacksmith and store.

There was even talk of putting galleries in the Meeting House.

The people who had settled on East Street and Stanley Quarter went, some of them to the Farmington Meeting House and some down to the Great Swamp. The Great Swamp or Kensington Meeting House, as it was called at this time, became too small even after the galleries were added. It was voted to build a new and larger Meeting House. This vote was the beginning of discussions and disagreements which lasted till 1754. At this time the parish decided to divide the parish, one to be known as the Kensington Society and the other as the New Britain Society. The Kensington Society soon built a new Meeting House not far from where the Berlin Fair Grounds now are.

In New Britain at that time there were less than three hundred inhabitants altogether, and they were scattered in three separate little hamlets, Stanley Quarter, East Street and Hart Quarter. In each there was a blacksmith shop and a tavern. The largest of the hamlets was on East Street. The land which is now the center of New Britain was uneven ground with ledges of trap rock, swamps and forests. In 1746 Nathan Booth made a clearing and built a house where the South Church now stands. There was no Post Office here when the society was first organized. There was a small store where the few things that could not be made at home could be bought. However, money was scarce and pay was usually taken in wheat, flax, rye, etc.





#### NEW BRITAIN IN 1868.

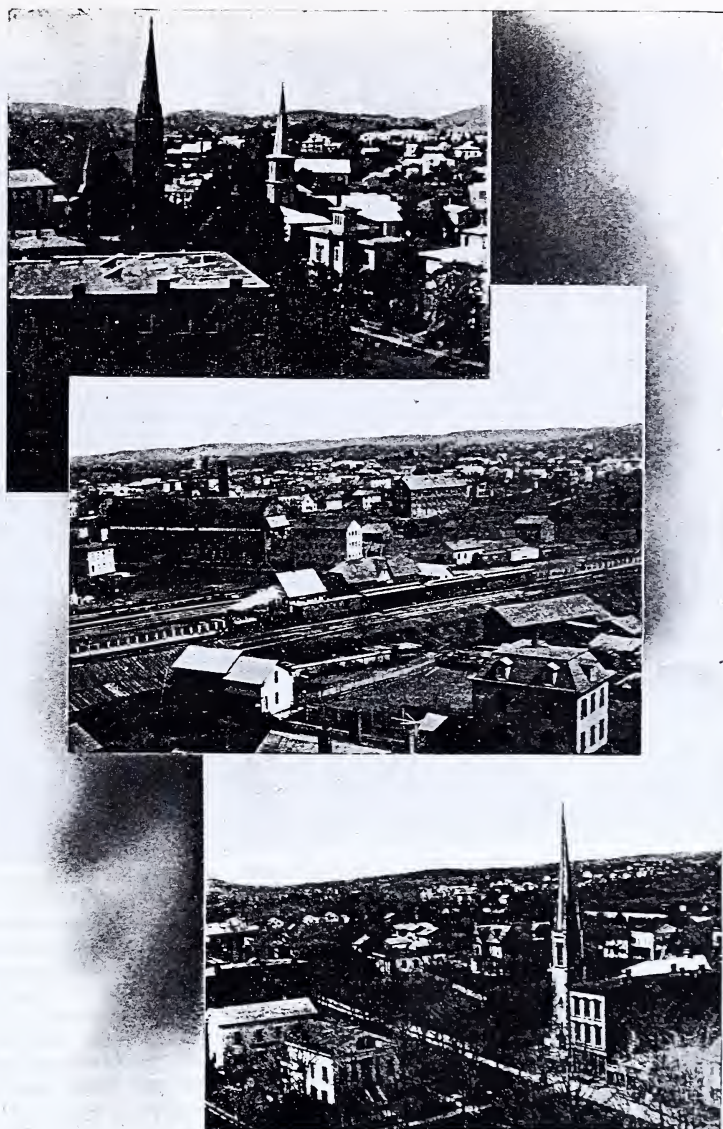
Central Park, St. Mark's Church and Post Office.

Central Park and Old Baptist Church.

Main Street, North of West Main.

The upper view shows St. Mark's Church as it then was, with a spire. At its right is a one-story building occupied between 1861 and 1870 as the Post Office, and later used as an art store and book store; it was removed to the south side of East Main street, just east of Main, where it is still standing in the rear of a store.

The old Baptist Church shown in the center picture was in use from 1842 to 1869. The fountain in the center was at the site now occupied by the Soldiers' Monument.



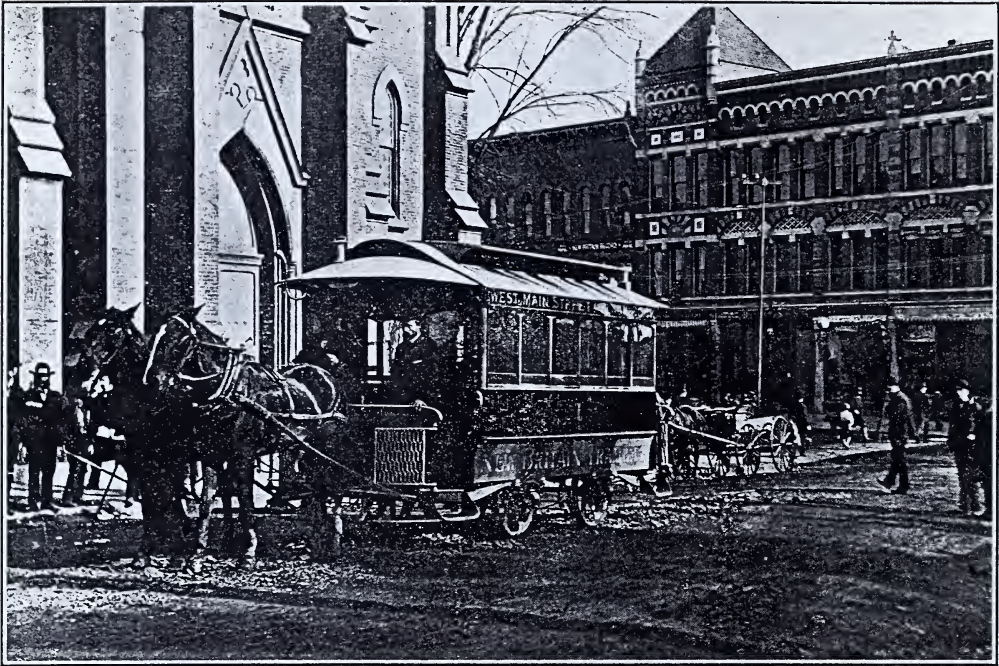
NEW BRITAIN IN 1870.

From Center Church belfry, looking to the southwest, northeast and northwest.

The view in the center shows in the left background the old cutlery plant of Landers, Frary & Clark at the corner of Center and Commercial streets. Just behind the train is the old railroad station, which then stood on the north side of the tracks, and was in service up to 1887. In the foreground is the old home of T. B. Wilcox on the north side of Church street, still standing. Next to the building of Adkins Printing Company, and in its rear his coal and lumber sheds. The coal sheds stood where now the Railroad Arcade stands, between them and the railroad tracks was the old power canal, the water of which came from Russell & Erwin's pond and was formerly used to operate the fifteen foot water wheel in the old Sargent shop at the south end of Elm street on the east side.

The building in the left foreground of the lower picture which stood at southwest corner of West Main and Main streets, at the site of the present Holmes & Hoffman building, was erected by Thomas Lee in 1843 as a seminary for young ladies, established by his daughter, Miss Thirza Lee and conducted by her as such until 1849. The classical front was evidently designed to harmonize with the use of the building for school purposes.





CENTER OF NEW BRITAIN IN 1888

If any one took a journey to the next town he usually carried enough grain to pay for his night's lodging at the tavern.

It was decided that the New Britain Meeting House must be exactly in the center of the parish. A surveyor carefully made a map and measured until he found as nearly as possible the central point. The place thus chosen was about where Smalley Street runs into Elm, though at the time there were no streets in the section. The ground at that spot was very rocky and rather uneven, and there were no convenient ways of getting to it. However, it was the center and the Meeting House must be there, so new roads were laid out. This first Meeting House in New Britain looked like a barn, with doors and window panes painted. There was just the one large audience room with a high pulpit in front and the sounding board above it. There was no chimney, tower or steeple, and no provision for heat. Some of the women carried their own foot stoves.

The first regular minister was Mr. John Smalley, who was pastor from 1758 until 1809. He was held in great respect and Sabbath mornings when he went into the Meeting House the prominent men of the parish, who sat in the front, all stood. It is said that sometimes Mr. Smalley would stamp his foot several times as he came into the door, so that they would know he had arrived. He was not only one of the most noted preachers of his time, but was also a great scholar and a much loved pastor. He was a community leader and did much for New Britain in its early days.

New Britain's first action in regard to schools was about six months after the parish was formed. The school then started drew its children from Stanley Street and the southern part of East Street. The second school

was in Stanley Quarter, and the third on West Main Street about half a mile out from the present center. The school houses were very simple unpainted buildings. The square school room had a huge fireplace at one side. On winter days the children near the fire were very, very hot, while the children on the other side of the room shivered in a temperature almost freezing. They studied reading, writing, spelling and sometimes a little arithmetic. It was thought that too much arithmetic would distract their minds from the more important subjects. The main aim seems to have been to enable the children to read the Bible and to read and understand the laws of the colonies, especially those regarding punishments.

Books at that time were very few, sometimes several neighbors bought a set of volumes together and all books were circulated so that every one in the parish had a chance to read them. There was a great deal of thought and discussion about each book that was read.

The early houses were log cabins, but as soon as the roads were good enough, boards were brought from saw-mills in Farmington and Hartford, frame houses were built. The houses had two or three rooms on the first floor, but the kitchen was always the most important. The fireplace sometimes occupied one whole side of the kitchen, and in winter often some of the family slept in the kitchen to keep warm. At all times of the year it was the living room. On the walls the guns were hung, ready for use, and from the ceiling strings of apples, peppers, squashes, hams and sausages were usually drying.

Life was very simple in those days. Many of the families kept their own sheep, carded and spun the wool, and wove the yarn into cloth. A great many farmers raised





CENTER OF NEW BRITAIN IN 1919

flax, which was spun and woven into linen and then bleached in the sun. Clothes for both men and women were home made. For men a Sunday overcoat over the every day suit did service on Sundays and public days, and sometimes one overcoat and one pair of boots would last ten or a dozen years. Each family took care of its own supply of eggs, meat, butter and milk. When anyone killed a cow or a pig he usually shared the meat with his neighbors who returned the favor when he killed.

No one was looked down upon for any sort of manual labor, and no one was tolerated who was not a hard worker. Every member of the family did his or her share of work on the farm including the cattle raising, raising of flax and grain, the care of the house and the making of cloth. The farmer was even supposed to repair his own house. Professional men were supposed to know how to do these things too, and often a minister or doctor increased his tiny income by farming.

The early shops and mills were built to meet the needs of the community itself. There were blacksmith shops run by prominent men. At these shops axes, hoes, chains and nails were made. There were two or three shoemakers and a very few carpenters. Sawmills were started early. After a time lumber was prepared for sale in other nearby parishes, and corn ground in New Britain was sent to New Haven and from there shipped to the West Indies. The first tinware manufactured in this country was

made very early in the 18th century, and not long afterwards such a business started in New Britain in a street East street. This was about the extent of industry at the time of the Revolutionary War, and much of it necessarily stopped during the war.

New Britain took its part in the Revolutionary War and it was by no means a small part. Practically all the young men were in the army, and New Britain was sent in almost all the important battles.

During the war it was voted, that because the town of Farmington had grown to such size, Berlin, which included Worthington, Kensington and New Britain parishes, made a separate town, and in 1785 Berlin was incorporated. The principal places of business, including the tavern, the post office and the busiest stores were on East street. The town meetings were held in the churches of the three parishes, in turn.

The years following the war were hard years for New Britain. Finances were disordered and moral standards everywhere seemed to have gone down. Nevertheless, to the industrious and a quiet persistence of the people was a period of steady, though slow growth. By 1800 the parish was beginning to be rather prosperous. However, it was still little more than a farming community. We read that in New Britain in 1800 there were four carriages and two with tops, and that there were silver watches and no gold ones, we realize how poor



life was in those days.

At about the same time that the tinware business was growing other branches of manufacture began to develop. One of the best known of the blacksmith shops was that of James North on Main street. He became interested in the brass business. In 1800, with his son James North and a man named Shipman, open a shop at the corner of South Main and Park streets for the manufacture of sleigh bells. Later Seth North, a younger brother of James North, Jr., went into business too, and the shops of North & Shipman became known as the principal factories for the manufacture of brass goods in this country. From this foundation the manufacturing enterprises of New Britain have been built.

At about the same time the manufacture of clocks was begun and also of jewelry. Gradually in the early days of the nineteenth century New Britain was becoming more and more of a manufacturing place and less and less of an agricultural settlement. At the same time that manufacturing was beginning to develop, followed the business center, the factories, and soon Main instead of East Main street became the center.

By this time the original Meeting House had become too small, and a new one built in 1822 was far more pretentious. It was situated nearer the new activities of the Parish, on the corner of Main and East Main streets where the old Burritt School now is. Above the belfry was a slender spire topped by a gilt weathervane. The bell rope hung down into the vestibule. There were three galleries, one behind the high pulpit for the choir, and at either side, one for women and one for the men. This church had a large box stove and around this all the little boys gathered in cold weather. The large choir was accompanied by a bass viol, trombone, flute and 'cello. The very long morning service was followed by Sunday School. The afternoon service came at one-thirty; between services there was time to gather behind the church to eat their lunch, the boys discussing fishing and kindred subjects, while their elders discussed agriculture and the morning service.

Just a few years after this new Meeting House was completed, the Baptist Society which had been growing slowly, built a Meeting House at the foot of Dublin Hill, near the north end of Main street. About the same time a Methodist Meeting House was built at the corner of Main and Walnut streets where the Swedish Bethany Church now is. St. Mark's Parish was organized a few years after this and a church building erected on the north side of East Main street, near the Landers residence.

The Congregational Meeting House still remained nearest the center of business and educational activities. Not long after the Meeting House on the corner of East Main street was built another new building was put up a



NEW BRITAIN FROM WALNUT HILL, 1865.  
Taken From An Old Print.

At the extreme left, the old St. Mary's Church on Myrtle street, built in 1850. Near the center, the old North Congregational Church, erected 1822, on the site of the present old Burritt School. It was later removed across Main street, and with the tower cut down, was made over into Hanna's Hall. Just to the right of this is the old spire of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. A little further to the right is the old Baptist Church, built in 1842, with a square tower nearly in its center. The Center Congregational Church, at the extreme right, is the present building; it was erected in 1855.

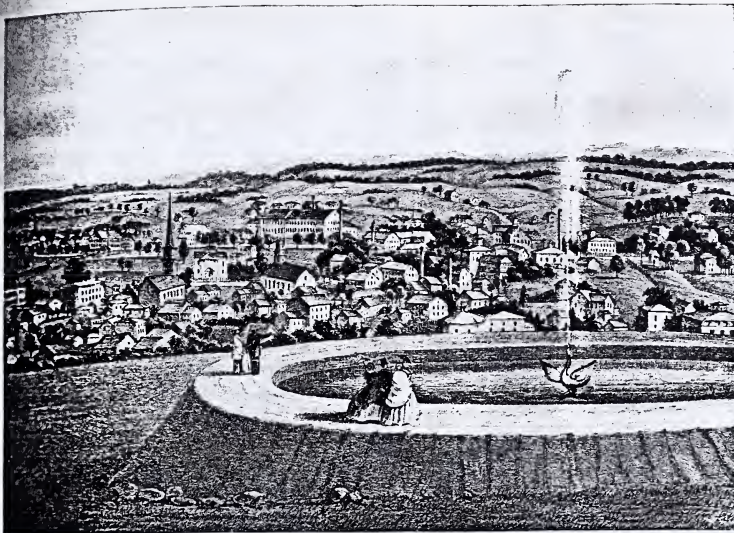
little east from it, known as the Academy. It was a two-story structure often used for town meeting and religious services, as well as for a school. The Academy was carried on as a school of advanced grade for several years, and at one time it prepared four boys for Yale, all of whom graduated in 1842.

In the so-called Stone Store, on the west side of Main opposite East Main, the first New Britain post office was opened in 1828. There was quite a question as to whether it was more economical to have all the mail carried to Hartford, or to have a post office here. The proceeds from the post office for the first quarter were \$19.00 and were used for the running expenses.

The only means of communication were by stage coach or private team. Three times a week a stage coach went to Hartford and the fare was twenty-five cents a person. Articles produced by the various factories were carried by wagon to Hartford, Middletown, Plainville and New Haven. There were a few two-horse wagons at that time.

Several roads leading out from New Britain had already been constructed. The Kensington and Berlin roads, the Plainville road, the Farmington and Hartford roads, and the road to Christian Lane going by the present Town Farm were built by the early part of the nineteenth century. Elm street, laid out by Mr. Seth North, was the first really straight road built in New Britain. The seemingly impossible was accomplished when Arch street was constructed, so uneven and rocky was the ground. It is said that after the road was built it was still so rough that once a wagon hit a tree stump and threw the man





NEW BRITAIN FROM WALNUT HILL, 1865.  
Taken From An Old Print.

Toward the left is the spire of the old Methodist Church, now the Swedish Bethany Church building; it dates from 1854. Beyond its roof at the left is the old pond existing then at the corner of Elm and Church streets. To the right of the church spire and across Main street is the old Normal School, where now stands the Grammar School building. To the right of this is the old South Congregational Church, with square tower, later made over into Union Hall. In the background beyond this appears the plant of the New Britain Knitting Company at Elm and Chestnuts streets, then one of the largest factories in the place.

out and killed him. Comparatively few streets were laid out before the middle of the nineteenth century. For some time after 1850, in the winter time, people used to start on a sled at Walnut Hill Park above where the Normal School now is, and slide without interruption right down to Main street.

In 1839 a railroad was built between Hartford and New Haven. The population of New Britain at that time was only about fifteen hundred and there was no prospect of this little parish becoming an important city. It was decided it was not worth while to have the line come through here, and most of the farmers were just as well pleased. They said it would only frighten the sheep and turn their wool black. The nearest station was a mile and a half away at the Newton crossing. From there trains used to go to Hartford in about forty minutes. The cars had no springs and were built with seats along the sides. The first railroad to actually go through New Britain was constructed in 1850 when the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill line was built. The New Britain branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford was built in 1869.

In this village we have been trying to picture, Elihu Burritt, (one of New Britain's really great men) spent his early days. He was born in 1810. He had very little opportunity to go to school and never for more than a few months at a time. When he was fifteen or sixteen he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Though he had to work twelve hours a day, he made up his mind to do some studying also. Sometimes he had to work at the forge for part of the evening as well as all day, but even then he spent the rest of the evening working out problems. He wanted to

be able to read Latin and after working out some of the grammar read the whole of Virgil in one winter. Another year he studied Greek doing a great deal of Homer. He longed to go to college, but as that was impossible he spent some months in New Haven studying himself, hoping to get some help from the academic atmosphere. When his funds gave out he went to work again. Some extracts from his diary while he was working in Worcester give a good idea of the way he spent his time.

Monday, June 18th, headach forty pages Cuvier's Theory of the Earth; sixty-four pages French; eleven hours forging. June 19th, lines Hebrew; thirty pages French; ten pages Cuvier's Theory; eight lines Syriac; ten lines Danish; nine lines Bohemian; nine lines Polish; fifteen names of stars; ten hours forging. June 20th, twenty-five lines Hebrew; eight of Syriac; eleven hours forging. June 21st, fifty-five lines Hebrew; eight of Syriac; eleven hours forging.

During his life he learned to read about fifty languages, and could write and speak a great many of them. His purpose in learning many languages seems to have been

that he might understand peoples of other nationalities and races. He believed that if we all understood each other better, the races of the earth could live more peacefully together. For years he worked in this country and Europe to further in every possible way the cause of international brotherhood. He took an important part in each of the first four peace congresses.

During the same period that Elihu Burritt was becoming famous throughout the world, his little village was also coming to a place of prominence because its manufacturing, begun on such a modest scale, were coming to be known the world over. The great financial panic of 1837 closed most of the hardware shops for a time, but the period after that seems to have been one of renewed activity and marks the beginnings of some of our largest factories. A company which had been formed in 1835 for the manufacture of plate locks was re-organized a few years later with Henry E. Russell and Cornelius B. Erwin as partners. When the joint stock company was formed in 1845 the capital was fixed at \$125,000. People thought that no company could handle as large a capital and the failure of the project was predicted.

Cornelius Erwin, the active manager of this factory when it started, came to Hartford in 1832 with \$5,000 money and the rest of his possessions tied up in a pocket handkerchief. He was both ambitious and public spirited and the great wealth he acquired during his life was almost all of it spent for the good of the community. To him we owe our beautiful library building, the Erwin Home, the Soldiers' Memorial, the Cemetery Chapel, and beside all that he left a large sum of money for the improvement of Walnut Hill Park.

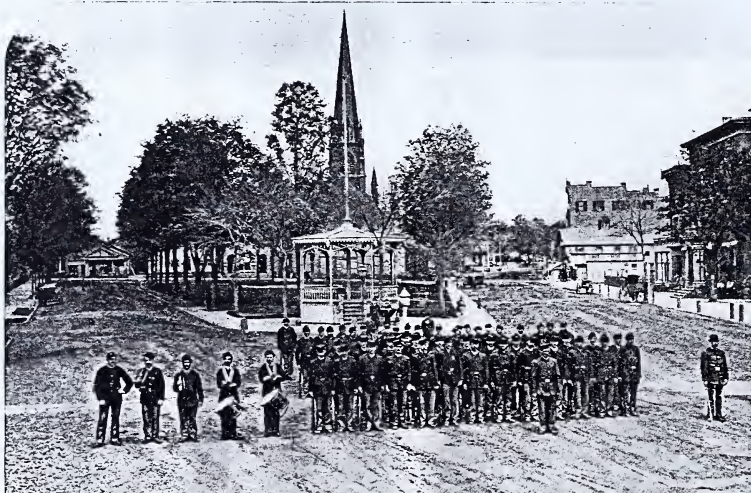
Another of the men who was responsible for the development of large manufacturing interests was George Landers. He came to New Britain as a carpenter's apprentice. In 1847 he started a foundry and manufactured casters, wardrobe hooks, hooks and eyes, etc. In 1853 the stock company under the name of Landers and Smith Manufacturing Company was organized. With the purchase of a Meriden Company in 1862, the company was re-organized under the name of Landers, Frary & Clark, and became known before many years as the largest firm making table cutlery in the world.

Mr. F. T. Stanley, who had helped to start the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, began in 1840 to manufacture bolts, hinges and drawer handles. The business grew until in 1857 a joint stock company was organized, known as the Stanley Works. Mr. Stanley was interested in all affairs of importance in the community, and himself planned the water works built in 1857.

Philip Corbin started his career in New Britain when

We must now see what kind of a place New Britain with all this industry had grown to be. In 1850 New Britain, still a parish in the town of Berlin, had grown to a population of 3,029, and was larger than either of its sister parishes. Up to this time the town meetings had still been held in the three parishes in rotation, but the need was now felt for a definite place where records could be kept, and where all the townspeople could have room to gather. Much to the disgust of Worthington and Kensington it was voted to have such a building, and to erect it at the place now occupied by the New Britain Grammar School. At the request of the other two parishes they were made separate towns, and thus New Britain really began its history as a town in 1850.

Once more the center of the town changed. The Congregational Society built its fine new brick meeting house on the site it now occupies. Nearby the post office was located, and a little to the north a large store, handling



CENTER, NEW BRITAIN, 1881.  
D Company, First Regiment, C. N. G., Field Day.

he was eighteen, in the shop which later became Russell & Erwin, at a salary of fourteen dollars a month. So great was his ambition that he worked nights to increase his skill in brass work. By the time he was twenty-one he had nineteen men working for him. In 1849 he as a member of the firm Corbin, Whiting & Co., which became P. & F. Corbin Co. in 1851, when Whiting sold out his interest. The firm was incorporated in 1854 with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. This company had the advantage of unchanging policy under the wise guidance of its founder for over a half century.

Volumes could be written about the early beginnings and the remarkable development of New Britain's industries, and in the case of each separate enterprise we should see how the success was due to men who began in a small way, who worked tirelessly and who made themselves masters in their line. It might well be said that the history of manufacturing in New Britain is the history of personalities.

flour, fish, candles, cloth, boots, rubbers, then new products, in fact almost anything else one could wish for. The Baptist Church building, then a house, stood where the National Bank is now located, and west of that the Episcopal Church. On the west side of Main street the buildings were chiefly private dwellings, except for the Methodist Church at the corner of Walnut street. At the site of the present South Church a wooden church building was erected in 1842, when some of the members of the First Congregational Church separated themselves and formed the South Congregational Society. The only other building at the center to have special mention is the Humphrey House, a hotel where the Park Hotel now stands. This was the center for all sorts of gatherings. In its large hall there were functions of all sorts, balls, concerts, lectures and political meetings. At meal time the colored porter appeared on the porch and with a Chinese gong let every one about the center know that dinner was ready.

The green at this time was used for baseball, and on



the roadway surrounding it, one saw neither bicycles, automobiles, trolley tracks, watering carts nor traffic policemen.

The streets were rather muddy and there were no sidewalks. Soon after New Britain became a town however, the appearance of the center was very much improved.

This was a period of very rapid growth. In 1850 the Normal School was started in the building which was just planned for the Town Hall. The High School was started in connection with the Normal and in the same building. The New Britain Institute was incorporated in 1858 and a library and reading room opened in the block next to the Humphrey House.

These were not years of undisturbed quietude for New Britain. She entered with interest into all the affairs of her country during the period of confusion and warfare. Five hundred of her sons fought in the Civil War.

In 1870, New Britain, with a population of 9,840, became a city. It is hard to believe that at that time there were still no telephones, electric lights, trolley cars, and automobiles. In 1879 a telephone was exhibited in a store on Main street, from which a wire was extended to the railway station. At about the same time electricity was first used for lighting. In July, 1893, the first electric street car was open to the public.

Previous to the date when New Britain became a city, most of the population was still of English descent. There were some Scotch and some Irish families. The first Roman Catholic Church building had been completed in 1853 on Myrtle street. The date of New Britain's City Charter is doubly significant as it marks also the beginning of the period which was to make New Britain a home for men from all corners of the world. In the early seventies the Germans began to come, and in the later seventies the Swedes. An employer who wanted to secure a Swedish employee had to go to New York or Boston when a boat came in, make a contract at the dock, and pay the man's fare to New Britain. In 1880 the population was not quite 14,000. In 1900 it had grown to more than 28,000. Much of this increase was due to the people who had come from the countries of Europe to work in our factories. For the next fifteen years New Britain grew rapidly, in fact doubling its population. By this time almost every nation in the world was represented in New Britain, and probably nearly every one of the languages which Elihu Burritt learned to speak could be heard on her streets. While the factories of New Britain have been sending their products to the nations of the world, the nations of the world have been sending to New Britain their sons and daughters to carry on a great deal of the work in these very factories.

It would be impossible to estimate the great contribution that other countries than our own have made to our rapidly developing industrial city. Ours is a cosmopolitan city, whose foundations were laid it is true, by those splendid ambitious pioneers of English descent, but whose growth, whose present strength and remarkable activity are due not only to those men, but also to men of every race and language who have contributed to the New Britain of today.

As the city realizes its debt to individuals so it is trying to make the life of individuals happier and fuller. Near

the heart of the city is the beautiful park enjoyed by thousands of people and free to all. It is interesting to note that in the first place this land was bought by a few spirited men for the benefit of the city. Now it is, of course, owned by the city. Many are the boys and girls who have enjoyed the tennis, baseball and wading in the lake, the skating and coasting in winter, which the city affords, and on the nights of band concerts or of Fourth of July celebrations it seems as if the whole city had gathered together for a good time in Walnut Hill Park.

In an earlier paragraph we spoke of the New Britain Institute with its reading room in the Humphrey House. Since that date it has moved several times, until when it came to its splendid new building on the corner of High and West Main streets. Like the park, the library is free to all people. It is an institution for old and young and for the people of every nationality with books printed in many different languages, on its shelves.

One of the most valuable offerings that New Britain has made to the individuals who make up the city is its Public School system. New Britain has not been satisfied with keeping up with other towns and cities as far as schools have been concerned, but has often gone far ahead. The Normal School, which we hear, before many years will leave its present buildings for new and larger ones, was the first Normal School to be built when such a school was almost an experiment in educational methods. Many an educator has come to New Britain to visit this school to see how every boy and girl in New Britain may have the opportunity to learn not only things from books, but to learn also many other things which will make them efficient, useful members of society. The splendid yellow brick High School building was built in 1896, but the old building came too small, and the large Vocational High School building was added, where boys and girls are fitted for definite vocations and for worth-while community service. New Britain is also noted for its splendid evening schools.

Many other agencies in our city are contributing to the well being and happiness of us all. There are churches and societies which are doing a great deal for their members. The Y. M. T. A. & B. was organized in 1881, and has grown rapidly and been very active. The Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1867 and has served thousands of boys and young men of many nationalities. The Y. W. C. A. is a newer, but has already over a thousand members, and its splendidly equipped gymnasium, swimming pool and the other departments stands ready to extend its privileges to all girls and women who want them.

With all these and the many other organizations which are working for the good of New Britain, with its splendid factories which have made New Britain known to the world over as the "Hardware City", with our public buildings and our excellent schools, we certainly have a city to be proud of. Those hard working, spirited men of the early days laid strong foundations in spite of hardship, and the lack of those comforts of life that we count necessary. It is for us today to keep building our city in such a way that New Britain will be proud to be, may be a city of which both they and we can be proud.



# New Britain's Part in the World War

By A. E. Magnell

The World War viewed retrospectively furnishes much from which New Britain can take pride. Its gallant sons went out in response to the call to colors in large numbers; and those at home gave of their wealth in support of the financing of the great cost of war and contributed generously for the comfort of those enduring hardships. A mighty industrial army backed up the men on the firing line in the production of war materials. New Britain gave its men munition materials and money always in excess of its requirements.

Not long after the outbreak of the turmoil in Europe volunteers joined British colors with the Canadians. Factories engaged in productions which were seemingly for war usage.

The year 1917 had just dawned when National Guard troops were ordered to mobilize. Robust youths, who, the summer before, had roasted under the broiling sun on the Mexican border, responded promptly. Companies E and I, First Connecticut Infantry assembled at the State Armory. Company I, commanded by Captain Alfred H. Griswold, left the city on the morning of April 5, 1917 for "somewhere in Connecticut." Company E, with Lieutenant Ashley J. Griffin in command, remained at the armory while recruiting to war strength. Camp was established at Walnut Hill Park until the company was ordered on the first leg of its journey to war. Hartford was the destination. Early in September the First and Second Regiments mobilized at Pratt Field, New Haven, and there, by governmental orders, the 102d Regiment came into being. There were approximately 221 men in the regiment.

When the state troops assembled, New Britain men affiliated with other units also responded. Troop B Cavalry of Hartford numbered several New Britain members. It moved to camp at Niantic and several others enlisted, until finally when the organization became the 101st Machine Gun Battalion it had sixteen from here on the rolls.

The Connecticut National Guard Signal Corps organization also numbered New Britain men on its muster roll.

Local members of the Second Division Naval Battalion, Connecticut Naval Militia answered the call and their early detail to large naval training stations and ships brought them in touch with actual war conditions more quickly than others.

New Britain was one of the first cities of the state to organize a home guard. The City Guard from the nucleus of the New Britain Rifle Club was a voluntary organization, having powers as special policemen of the city. Subsequently Companies H, and M, Connecticut State Guard were organized.

Recruiting for the regular army and navy went on apace, New Britain proving a fruitful field. Warrant Electrician Malcolm S. Brainerd, a reserve navy man recalled to active duty, sent a large number of youths to navy training stations and several recruiting sergeants here at various times received men for the army.

Governmental machinery was, in the meantime, formulating the organization of the National Army and on

June 5, 1917, in accordance with the orders of Provost Marshal General Crowder, about 7,200 young men between the ages of 21 and 31 years registered for the draft. A year later 400 who attained their 21st birthday in the intervening twelve months registered. Approximately fifty more who reached their majority between June 5, 1918 and August 24, 1918, registered on the latter date. On September 12, about 8,900 men between the ages of 18 and 21 years and 31 and 45 years, complied with registration orders.

The exact number of those who went from New Britain to war is not positively known but is estimated at 3,500. That being so the volunteers and voluntary inductions in the service were 2,000. Newspaper figures disclose the total inducted into the national army was 1,502. The remaining 2,000 include 369 who went from here with the Polish Legion and about fifteen who served with the Canadian expeditionary forces. Estimates of the total number of men, included in the main total, who served in the naval forces of the United States, at 300. It is doubtful if there was any branch of numerous subdivisions of the make-up of the army that did not include a New Britain representative.

Days on which increments of the national army left for camps are never-to-be-forgotten ones, especially those days on which large bodies went. The city halted in its work to God speed the future soldiers. Following is a tabulation of the departure dates and the quota numbers and also destinations:

1917	Destination	Quota
September 5	Camp Devens	5
September 6	Camp Devens	6
September 7,	Camp Devens	5
September 8	Camp Devens	10
September 20	Camp Devens	200
October 4,	Camp Devens	200
1918		
February 27	Camp Devens	72
March 30	Camp Devens	52
April 26	Camp Upton	100
May 1	Fort Slocum	46
May 23	Camp Upton	200
June 8	Camp Upton	16
June 24	Camp Meade	46
July 25	Camp Devens	270
August 6	Fort Slocum	11
August 15	Newton, Mass.	
August 27	Camp Hancock	120
September 4	Camp Devens	60
September 6	Fort Slocum	33
October 23	Fortress Monroe	50

The draft boards recommended by Mayor George A. Quigley and commissioned by President Wilson entered upon their duties in Aug., 1917. It was with a full knowledge of responsibility that they took charge and their work was so well done that the members merited the honorable discharges on the completion of the work. The members of the First District were Albert F. Corbin, chairman;

James J. Watson, secretary; Dr. T. Eben Reeks, medical member, Judge J. E. Cooper was government appeal agent. The members of the Second district were John W. Allen, chairman; Stephen Robb, secretary; Dr. D. W. O'Connell, medical member. Judge B. F. Gaffney was government appeal agent.

Former national guardsmen were among the first troops in France and they endured the hardships for the want of the comforts later supplied by the soldier welfare organizations. After weeks of rigorous training they took their places on the line. Then came the news of American forces participation in actual warfare. At Chemin des Dames early in February Connecticut artillery took their first shot at the enemy. The infantry got into the fighting. From there our soldiers were transferred to the Toul sector and at Seicheprey New Britain soldiers acquitted themselves so admirably that it contributed towards winning the warm praise of the French military officials. At Seicheprey Captain Griswold distinguished himself. Chateau Thierry was next and then followed a movement to Bois Belleau. The resistance of the onrush of the enemy at the latter place was regarded as the first indication of the breaking up of the enemy force. Little rest

ber and the traditions of this part of the fighting force were lived up to by the local representatives in it

Nurses who received training at the New Britain General Hospital or were attached to the institution were in the service. Sixteen volunteered. Claire Des Jars, Edith Merrill, Bertha Kieft, Minnie Fritze, Anna Palm, Margaret Cannon and Edna Swanson were United States army nurses. Miss Dougherty, Margaret Keene and Edna Iverson were with the Canadian forces. Georgia Holcomb, Mabel Lewis, Elise Kozer, Hazel Bunnell, Jennie Peterson were with the Red Cross. Miss So Appell and Miss Emily Porter of this city were nurses. Miss Porter was personally decorated by the King of Greece for services rendered during the war.

New Britain clergy was well represented. Reverend William F. O'Dell, John Doherty and Edward Shepley were with forces overseas as chaplains. Rev. P. J. Coholan served as chaplain in this country. Rev. H. W. Maier was with the Red Cross and Rev. Warren Cook went overseas for the Y. M. C. A.

The medical fraternity had seven representatives. William M. Stockwell, now superintendent of health, served in this country and attained the rank of major. Dr.



Booming Most Successful Bond Sale

had been given the YD, but it finally came and following the respite the troops went to St. Mihiel and Verdun. There they participated in breaking the salient. The 102d did its bit in the Argonne and throughout the war had a record for hard fighting and gallantry. The 102d returned in April, 1919.

The number of draftees from this city in any one other particular unit was small. The national army men participated in heavy fighting and proved themselves able soldiers. Some quickly embraced opportunities after arrival in cantonments to join forces moving quickly for France. A few of the early draftees transferred to the 102d.

Navy service men performed their duty with devotion that was admirable. They unflinchingly dared the perils of the deep and the city has every reason to be proud of them.

The United States marine branch appealed to a num-

Faulkner, who had served in France with British forces, was the first called by the United States. Dr. George Dalton, Dr. Waterman Lyon and Dr. M. H. Griswold, also with the American forces. Dr. John Purney served with the Canadian forces. Drs. James Dobson and William E. Norton represented the dentists. Dr. L. Henry T. May resigned as superintendent of health to go to England for special investigation work for the British government. Dr. Catherine Travis was in Serbia with the Red Cross.

Herbert A. Johnson, who, in the very earliest stages of the war, volunteered to aid the government in the production of war materials, accepting a dollar a year commission, reached the highest rank of any officers of New Britain. By his executive ability he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was on high sea bound for "over-there" when the armistice was declared. Maurice H. Pease of the Engineers and William S. Rowland of the chemical



re section and Harry A. Hargreaves of the infantry rose to the rank of major.

At least eight New Britainites won commissions at Middletown, and three were commissioned overseas. About forty held commissions. Navy commissions were held by four New Britain men.

So far as can be learned only two New Britain men were captured by the enemy. One of them, Peter Crowley, was taken while fighting with the Canadians, and was a prisoner about a year, and the other was First Lieutenant Thomas F. Jackson. Few soldiers from New Britain saw more war in a short time than did Lieut. Jackson. Forty-eight hours after landing in France he was in command of men in the front line trenches and not long afterward



STEAMSHIP "NEW BRITAIN"

Named in Recognition of Liberty Loan Patronage.

was "over the top" with them. Five weeks later a advance party he commanded was cut off from the supporting troops, the enemy attacked and he fell unconscious from wound. Wounded and only partially clothed—a shell having struck so closely that his clothing was torn off, he was marched under guard and landed in a German prison camp, from which he was finally released by the signing of the armistice, after seven weeks confinement.

Names of four yeowomen are known. They are Edith Sparks, Gladys Marsh, Sadie Connelly and Elsie Johnson.

There was a sizeable representation from her in the merchant marine service.

War toll was paid by sons of New Britain and the supreme sacrifice was made by 118. Their memory is held sacred by their fellow townsmen. The casualty victims were many. Those passing among the citizens of the city today, with an arm or leg missing have the respect of all. Lesser wounds and gas victims were very numerous.

New Britain soldiers won their share of distinguished service crosses and the heroic awards of other countries. Several cherish citations which set forth their gallantry.

#### SOLDIERS WELFARE.

Voluntary war workers from New Britain served in a manner that reflected credit to themselves and to the city.

At least four nurses served in the Red Cross nursing corps, when the United States was in the war.

Prior to the entrance of this country in the war, five young men volunteered for service with the Red Cross, serving in such a manner as to win citations.

The Y. M. C. A. of this city was represented by fifteen secretaries, six of whom were overseas. The service of Thomas W. Wilbor, who was with a marine unit, won him a Distinguished Service Cross, also a Croix de Guerre.

The Y. W. C. A. was represented by two young ladies of this city, one of whom Miss Anna Bodley was overseas and Miss Flora Humphrey, who served in this country.

#### LIBERTY LOANS.

Back of its fighting force New Britain piled its dollars. Over \$18,000,000 went into the United States treasury, through Liberty Bond and Thrift Stamp purchases. Liberty Bonds purchased here amounted to \$17,682,600 and for Thrift Stamps \$728,781. Hon. A. J. Sloper directed Liberty Bonds sales and F. R. Gilpatrick was in charge of the Thrift Stamp sales. The records of the bond sales follow:

Series	Quota	Subscribed	Subscribers
First	\$1,530,000	\$2,417,050	7,000
Second	1,962,000	3,312,150	10,300
Third	1,589,000	3,017,050	12,997
Fourth	3,178,000	5,350,350	18,997
Fifth	2,385,000	3,586,000	21,000
	\$10,644,000	\$17,682,600	69,921

The record of New Britain in the Fourth Liberty Bond sale, being the first in its class to "go over the top," was such that the city was honored by having a ship of the emergency fleet named after it. The Steamship New Britain was launched at the Downey Ship Yard, Arlington, Staten Island, N. Y., May 24, 1919. Mrs. Charles B. Parsons was sponsor and present at the launching were Mayor Quigley, Chairman A. J. Sloper and other prominent citizens. The steamship New Britain is 396 feet overall and 381 feet between perpendiculars. The beams moulded are 52 feet and the depth at side to upper deck is 30 feet. The load draught is 26 feet 6 inches. The dead weight is 7,500 tons and its speed is 10½ knots per hour.

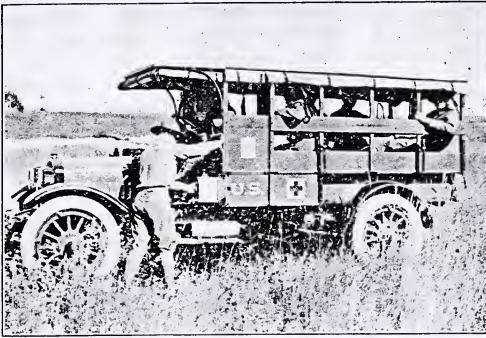
In the purchase of Thrift Stamps New Britain won the distinction of the largest per capita sales of the four larger cities of Connecticut.

#### FOR RELIEF WORK.

Just as in furnishing man power and financial support New Britain met its obligations in full in relief require-



ments. The amount contributed for comforts probably amounted to more than \$1,000,000. The known contributions are in excess of \$850,000. Early in 1917, through the Y. M. C. A., the construction of a Y hut at Quantico,



Type of Ambulance Given to Red Cross.

Va., was made possible and through it passed famous Fifth and Sixth Marines which fought so gallantly. The hut was dedicated August 23, 1917.

The work of the Red Cross, which was so eloquently urged by Mabel Boardman in 1914, took on a new significance with the United States in the war and the June drive in 1917 for 15,000 members matured and netted \$141,228. In November of that year the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. combined in a drive which yielded \$72,000. The Red Cross parade in May, 1918, marking the launching of membership renewals and increases, was great success.

donors was the furnishing of ambulances for battle service. One of these was the generous gift of employees of the Stanley Works. Another was the private gift of Hon. Charles F. Smith of Landers, Frary & Clark's. A third was the joint gift of Miss Martha A. Parsons, secretary of Landers, Frary & Clark's and her sister, Parsons of Enfield.

A war comfort movement, which New Britain met with accustomed fidelity, was to provide literature for fighters. A campaign resulted in the contribution of books and the contribution of \$2,750 for the library.

New Britain had a Liberty Chorus, which numbered 360 vocalists.

The war service of New Britain includes the record of forty-one members in the Boys Working Reserve. 238 were enrolled in the public service reserve, such as ship yard workers.

There were other agencies of comfort and French orphans were maintained through "adoption" clubs, which contributed for the support of the waifs. This was principally through factories and other private agencies. Factories of the city maintained "smoke" funds for the particular enjoyment of fellow workers in the service.

In August 1918, a campaign of recruiting for Nurses Reserve was held and forty-seven enlistments were recorded.

Three events occurring during the war period worth of mention were the visit of Ignace Paderewski, present premier of the new Polish republic and Polish Military Commission, on September 3, 1918; visit of the French band on September 16, 1918, and observance of British Day, November 7, 1918. Ignace Paderewski's visit was in recognition of the part of



Factory Red Cross Workers Utilizing Spare Time.

The membership was made 25,000 and the sum of \$202,634 was raised. The Y. M. C. A. launched another campaign in June, the quota of which was set at \$112,500 and the amount raised was \$123,330. In the fall a quota of \$200,000 was set for the war work drive of the several social welfare organizations and the amount received was \$206,350. W. E. Attwood was treasurer of the Red Cross drive.

A means of war relief that reflected credit to the

Poles of New Britain were taking in the war. A branch of the Polish White Cross, of which Paderewski's wife was the foundress, took place and presentation of \$6,000 was made to her fund. Of the 329 Poles who were recruited here for the Polish Legion of the French Foreign Legion, 269 were bona fide residents of New Britain. Besides them there were at least 250 Polish youths in the American fighting forces. The amount contributed through

Lucyan Bojnowski, pastor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Catholic Church, for war relief work was \$105,000.

The French Band, composed of seventy musicians, all of them war veterans and several wearers of the Croix de Guerre, was hospitably entertained when here in September. A sum of \$1,925 was netted for a fund for the organization of a body along lines similar to the Y.M.C.A.

British Day was an occasion for a big demonstration of evidence of appreciation of the British part in the war. A parade of numerous societies and attractive floats made it a pleasing occasion.

#### WOMAN'S PART.

Mere figures will not disclose the wonderful loyalty of the women of New Britain, but they will serve in a measure to reveal how faithful and devoted they were. Their accomplishments were stupendous. No one will ever be able to measure the emotions of those untiring fireside patriots. Their work is an example of the most beautiful devotion to country and love for sons and brothers in the service.

for clothing for the Belgians was productive of 85,809 pounds of clothing.

The Red Cross membership in October 1916 was 199. After the drive of June 1917 it was increased to 14,796. Another drive in December the same year netted 5,049 additional. Another drive was held in December 1918, when membership renewal took place and the number then enrolled was 18,762.

An estimate of the value of the work done by the women of New Britain places the figures at \$142,458.

There was another side of the war work of the Red Cross, the figures of which are equally impressive. Women of New Britain produced 282,480 surgical dressings of various kinds.

Home service work was effectively carried on through the war bureau headquarters. During the period of the influenza epidemic women of the Red Cross lived up to the finest traditions of the organization. From the finest homes in the city noble women heroically went into the



High School Pupils Working on Gas Masks.

New Britain Chapter of the American Red Cross completed work which will compare most favorably with the records of the best. The number of supplies furnished by the chapter was 89,068 and so striking are the totals that they are deserving of more detailed mention. The hospital supplies furnished numbered 16,415 and included in this class were 4,149 pajamas; 4,143 hospital shirts; 835 bath robes; 1,521 bed jackets. In another class of hospital supplies numbering 20,243 are 1,518 sheets, 808 pairs of pillow covers; 11,735 towels; 7,274 comfort pillows. The knitted articles numbered 23,017 of which 5,012 were sweaters, 12,265 pairs of socks, and 1,347 mufflers. They also provided 4,918 miscellaneous articles for the soldiers and sailors.

The work of the organization was not devoted exclusively for the fighting forces. A total of 24,475 refugee garments were made for the Belgians and 206 cases of old clothing were sent overseas. In May 1918 a spring drive for clothing for the Belgians was held and twenty cases were packed and sent abroad. The October 1918 drive

homes of the stricken poor to nurse sick or care for helpless children. There were innumerable instances where these kind and loving women rolled up their sleeves to wash needed linen, and frequently to bathe helpless infants. The general public will never know the sacrifices they made during that period, but those who benefitted will ever hold the service of these active workers in grateful memory.

The services of the organization were constantly available and this medium of assistance was a great boon.

A junior division of the Red Cross did effective service, all schools of the city being enumerated.

#### CITY'S PART.

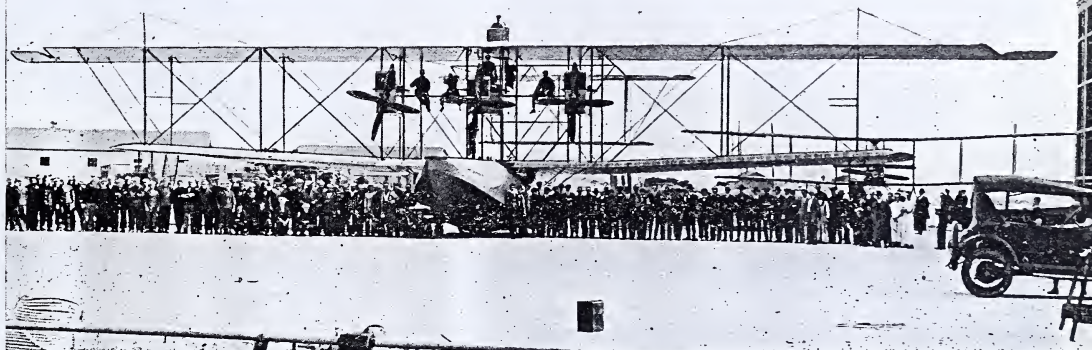
As a municipality New Britain did its part in the war. Mayor George A. Quigley quickly perceived New Britain's responsibility and all situations were promptly met by the support of the common council. The organization of the City Guard was a prompt precautionary measure. From time to time the city acted on measures of interest.



Councilman George M. Landers, former mayor, served on the food commission of the State Council of Defense, giving of his time unstintingly. Councilmen Edward Peterson and Gardner C. Weld and Deputy City Clerk Harry A. Hargreaves, resigned their offices to go into the army.

During the summer of 1917 New Britain co-operated for increased food production, carrying on a municipal farm for the raising of potatoes. That it was not a great

genius solved the problem in gas mask design and manufacturers were called upon to produce them. In a period of thirty days New Britain furnished 300,000 gas masks of the new type. For this accomplishment housewives left their homes; school children were excused from studies. Practically the entire population not engaged in other important work gave their time to the war. Long into the night factory lights burned brightly



N-C-1 AIRPLANE  
(Has "Made in New Britain" Parts)

success was through no fault of pains-taking effort. Citizens and school pupils voluntarily labored for its success. Home Gardens were encouraged and youths of the city cared for 450 of them. Factories encouraged the home garden movement and 85 acres of ground were under cultivation. In addition there were approximately 1,250 other home gardens. Policemen and firemen did their "bit" in this production. The success of the 1917 season was excelled in 1918.

The war bureau established by the council has justified its organization. There has been a constant demand for service. Clerks have aided families while men were in the service and have helped the men just out of the service in straightening out matters of insurance, allotments and Liberty Bonds.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

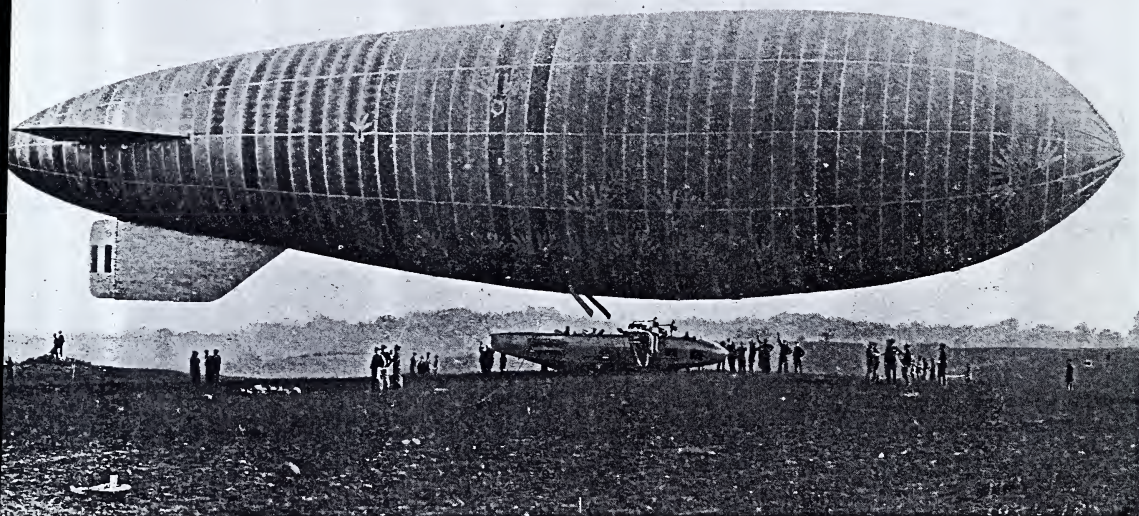
Labor's part in the great world's war stands out pre-eminently in the history of the great accomplishment. New Britain's industrial army never "slacked" for an instant. Its captains of industry never faltered, responding readily to promptly meet the gigantic and intricate governmental requirements. The brainiest of skilled mechanics of the city labored long and untiringly to procure production in the volume that the war department desired. The confidence and high regard of government officials in New Britain genius was fully justified at that stage during the war when the enemy sent over against the Allied forces a new kind of gas. A change in gas mask construction was vital and the problem required a prompt solution for the saving of the fighting forces. Yankee

the government requirements were being met. Britain's record in this work stands unequalled throughout the country—and possibly in the whole world. The brief summarized facts accompanying do not begin to reveal the interesting incidental details in connection with this. It is with much reluctance that such a glowing portion of New Britain's part in the world's war is confined to the limited space allowed for this article.



British Motor Lorry Crossing  
Ponton Bridge in Egypt.  
(Fitted with Fafnir Bearings.)

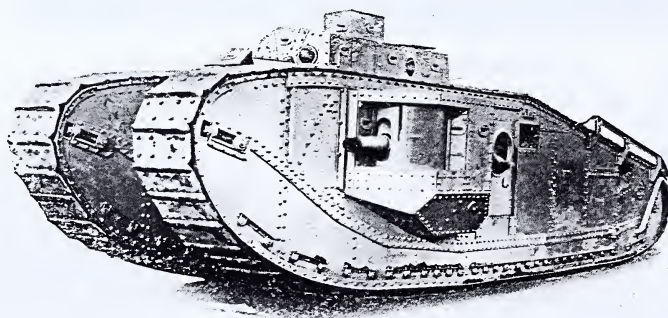
Landers, Frary & Clark productions of war material were highly important. The output included mess equipment and gas mask parts, trench knives and cavalry sabres. The trade school shop was devoted exclusively to the production on war contracts. Millions of eye pieces of gas masks and cannisters were made. Two large orders of trench knives were made, the second order being



NAVY CLASS C DIRIGIBLE  
New Britain Furnished Parts

improvement in design. The L. F. & C. plant being so admirably equipped produced practically all the cavalry canteens. About 3,000,000 canteens were made and the factory output of knives was over 5,000,000. Mess kits, bacon cans, canteen cups and the like aggregated in the total of millions. It was due to superior factory equipment,

was a most remarkable achievement. The National Spring Bed Company factory was purchased and equipped to fill a government contract for 500,000 bayonets, and production was about to begin when the armistice was declared. Government officials declared this a model plant for this line of manufacture.



Largest Ever Built  
Mark VIII  
Equipped With "Made in New Britain" War Products

backed up by the excellent spirit of loyalty on the part of the employees and the community as a whole, that this plant achieved its wonderful record. Productions won governmental recommendation. At one period during the war the knife production attained a mark of 30,000 daily. It

The Stanley Works' productions of war materials assume startling totals. A total of more than 6,000,000 guards for the flutter valve type of gas masks were made. An order provided for 1,000,000 "booster cases" and 4,000,000 "23" shells, both being parts for the famous French



75-M munition. Ten million magazines for Browning machine guns were called for in another order. The army was supplied with 1,500,000 curry combs. The factory's fillers for magazines of machine guns was 2,000,000 and 300,000 rifle sockets also for machine guns were manufactured. In addition a vast output of box hardware for the casing of machine guns took place. More than 60,000,000 pounds of steel made by the Stanley Works was used in the war work of 1918.

Throughout the period of the war important productions of munitions by the New Britain Machine Company went on at high speed. The New Britain Machine Company produced the only aircraft guns, designed and built in the United States and which were in actual service in France. They were the 75-m type of guns. In all 170 were manufactured here. The company's production included about 7,000 tripods for machine guns. Millions of shell heads were manufactured. Another highly important war production was gun sights. Shop furniture, machinery for the production of ordnance parts were included in the New Britain Machine Company output.

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company produced over 100,000 gas masks for the government and the manufacture of detonating fuses mounted up to millions. Hand grenades, machine gun magazines, belt buckles and gun sling loops in million lots entered into their orders. Important contracts for hardware for cantonments and housing projects were filled. There were also large orders for ship hardware.

North & Judd Manufacturing Company was among the first who responded to the needs of the United States Government in the World War, as in the Civil and Spanish-American War periods. Almost over night its large production capacity was placed on a war basis, its machinery and equipment being peculiarly adapted, with comparatively few changes, to supplying in large volume the urgent needs of Uncle Sam.

Offices of the United States ordnance and quartermaster departments were established in the administration building of the Company on East Main street and the wheels of industry throughout the various factory units were thrown into full speed.

With practically the entire personnel concentrated on filling orders for war hardware, rapid progress was made.

Articles produced for the War Department covered a general line of "Anchor Brand" hardware products used by the army and navy. Millions of the celebrated Tabler patent buckles were used in the manufacture of trench gloves and mittens, also large volumes of buckles on army leggings, cartridge belts and numberless other purposes.

A large number of hands were employed in turning out hardware for use upon gun slings and gas masks knapsacks. Prompt results were obtained in assembling parts of gas masks at a period when an emergency call was issued for a very large quantity of this item. An idea of the enthusiasm of the Company prevailed throughout the plant may be gained from the fact that during the war practically 90% of the entire production of North & Judd Mfg. Co. was taken for consumption by the war departments.

Employees of the Company also made a phenomenal record in the purchase of Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps, as well as in other patriotic campaigns, which fact brought forth a worthy recognition from headquarters at Washington.

P. & F. Corbin's part began in 1914 with a contract for

the manufacture of adapter shells for the Russian government. The entrance of the United States into the world found the plant ready to bend every energy in the production of munitions. In nearly every one of the canments Corbin hardware was to be found. Regular special goods were supplied. Some of the special products were locks and hardware for torpedo boat destroyers vessels of the emergency fleet. The company's line of marine hardware was largely increased. Nearly 20 pairs of bronze butts were furnished for new naval vessels. The total order of wrought brass butts was 750,000. Many of the productions being special, required machinery methods foreign to the regular line. One of the important munition orders was for 1,000,000 adapters for 155mm standard fuses used in all shells were adapted to this particular size. P. & F. Corbin furnished 4,000,000 hand grenades, the potato shape kind of cast iron, made with cushion caps released by freeing a lever. An additional 2,000,000 bouchons or firing parts to fit bodies supplied by other manufacturers were made. The bodies for 25mm mortar fuses for trench mortar shells were cast. The company threaded a million booster cases for shell adapters. About 125,000 tent slips were made. Over 2,000,000 sockets and fuse socket holders each were manufactured. Over 350,000 pairs of rifle cartridge belt fasteners and 100,000 harness rings were made. Double shifts were employed during the rush for the production of gas masks.

The Fafnir Bearing Company productions had attained a reputation through foreign supplies before the entrance of the United States in the war. Fafnir products were generally specified in the general needs. High grade bearings were required for the heaviest gun mounts and from the tiniest to the mightiest tanks, even in the extremely delicate gyroscopic compasses. One of the important installations was in the six ton special tractor, commonly spoken of as the two-man truck. These were produced in large quantities and its bearing equipment was exclusively "Fafnir in New Britain." They were also used in Mark VIII tanks and they were also in use on the Federal, Pierce Arrow, Riker, Peerless and White trucks. One of the most difficult problems was the ball bearings for airplanes. Fafnir products were supplied to the French and British governments as well as the United States. Fafnir bearings went into the Liberty, Hispano-Suiza and LaRhone engines. They were also used in seaplanes and they were also supplied for control pulleys and for an electrical device for helicopter's clothing. The Navy-Curtiss seaplanes, which made the trans-Atlantic flight, were equipped with Fafnir bearings. They are also found in Class C dirigibles.

Hand grenades, which were hurled at the enemy effectively by the doughboys in the first line trenches, were manufactured in this city by the Vulcan Iron Works branch of the Eastern Malleable Iron Company. Over a million hand grenades were made. The entire production of foots for Browning machine guns were made here. Stanchions and port lights were included in the Vulcan line. Castings for trucks and other vast amounts of supplies contributed in making up the company's production. Their record is 100 per cent. war materials.

Traut & Hine Manufacturing Company filled orders, totals of which are expressed only in terms of millions. Trimmings for haversacks, knapsacks and cartridge carrying clips for airplane guns and a wide variety of soldiers' hardware were made. In addition, important machine gun parts were made.

Another local concern, The Corbin Screw Corporation, third largest employer of labor in our city, was a very important factor in the production of war materials.

The olive drab motorcycle, so familiar to the boys at the front, the rider carrying messages, dispatches and orders, was equipped with a speedometer manufactured by this company.

Millions of shell parts were turned out by its automatic screw machines, and 82% of the entire capacity of the plant was devoted wholly to war requirements.

Millions of cases containing high explosives manufactured in various parts of our country were screwed together with screws manufactured by this concern.

Probably the greatest contribution to the success of the war by the Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. was the surrender of a large percentage of its productive force to other manufacturing concerns who had what seemed to be the more important war work to do, namely, the manufacture of guns and ammunition.

Notwithstanding this situation, the company completed numerous contracts for many branches of the government service for goods in its regular line, such as trunk locks for army lockers, cabinet locks for ships and more construction, padlocks for navy and ordnance departments and many other items in this line for varied purposes.

American Hosiery Company productions consisted of underwear for the soldiers. Approximately 200,000 pieces were handled. Employees engaged in the gas mask assembly work. Just as the war terminated the manufacture of knitted fabric for gas mask covering was in progress, the plant equipment having been changed over for large production.

The Skinner Chuck Company produced the chucks for the lathes used in the machine mortar truck train overseas, giving the full equipment. The company's productions were 95 per cent. war materials.

The Stanley Rule & Level Company's part in war materials consisted of its high grade hand tools, specially

made in accordance with government requirements. They were used in the building of cantonments here and abroad. Special screw drivers for revolvers and rifles were made in quantities. Level glass for airplane use was produced.

The Hart & Hutchinson Company was on a 100 per cent. war basis, furnishing special cabinets for the destroyers and emergency fleet. About 60,000 lockers were furnished to the emergency fleet and 50,000 to the destroyers, besides vast quantities which went into government powder plants and other government plants.

The Hart & Cooley Company output included extendable links for Marlin and Browning aircraft guns and a large amount of chest trimmings and other articles.

The Barnes & Kobert Manufacturing Company had a contract for 1,500,000 magazines for Colt .45 pistols.

War work of the Union Manufacturing Company was indirectly for the government and played an important part in munitions production.

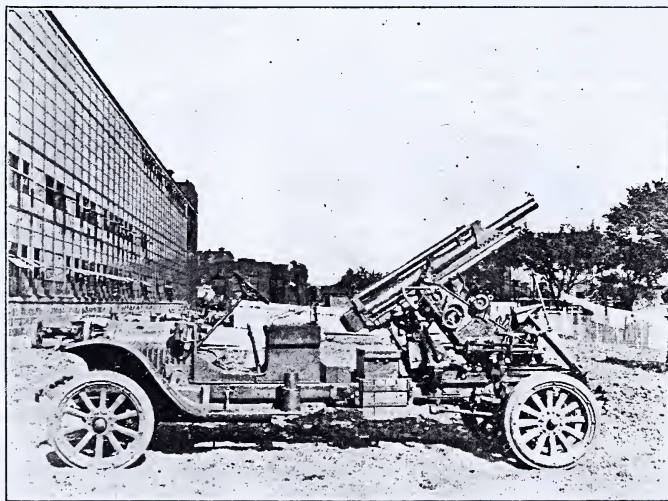
The Parker Shirt Company manufactured 200,000 khaki shirts for men in the service.

Eighty per cent. of the production of the Beaton & Cadwell Manufacturing Company was for the government. Steam fittings, valves, floor plates and the like for hospitals and barracks from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., went from this plant.

The A. J. Beaton Manufacturing Company furnished steam fittings and various kinds of valves to the government.

Castings for manufacturers of war munitions were the output of the Malleable Iron Works.

It was with a most cheerful loyalty that New Britain answered the nation's call. This brief summary of New Britain's part touches only the high points in the great task. Future historians will record in America's part the wonderful record of the State of Connecticut. One-half the materials used in the war were made in Connecticut and so it is with much pride that New Britain's part is written, even in brief. A sense of duty well done is the reward.



75-M. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN

New Britain produced the only anti-aircraft guns used by the United States in the war.



# New Britain's Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines

## who served

### In The Great World War



"They gave their Lives that Democracy would not perish"

Adams, Albert  
 Alekiewiczus, Rakas  
 Anderson, Arthur  
 Anderson, Clifford  
 Anderson, Elmer Q.  
 Benjamin, Eromiah Pera  
 Bernardino, Nicholas  
 Berson, Harry  
 Brandow, Edward N.  
 Breen, Charles  
 Brown, William H.  
 Campanelli, Allie  
 Card, William P.  
 Carlson, Hjalmer  
 Carlson, Robert  
 Chapman, William Harmon  
 Cierszko, Alexander  
 Coleman, Howard R.  
 Cotter, Charles  
 Dalton, Frederick  
 Davis, Irving K.  
 Demerski, Alex  
 Demerski, Joseph  
 Demnicki, Joseph  
 Denby, William B., C. E. F.  
 Econick, Walter  
 Eddy, Henry Leslie  
 Engstrom, Carl G.  
 Eskart, Edolph  
 Fanion, Paul  
 Freer, Ralph  
 Furman, John  
 Gaudette, George J.  
 Glover, Joseph A.  
 Grajewski, John  
 Hart, William J.  
 Heinzmann, Frederick W.  
 Hintz, Edward  
 Hogan, Dennis J.

Humason, Howard C.  
 Illingworth, Robert F.  
 Jakimonis, Wallace  
 Jiantonio, Antilio  
 Johnson, Albert G.  
 Kamienski, Frank  
 Kasica, Benjamin  
 Kelly, Joseph  
 Kelly, William  
 Klopłowitz, Ignatz  
 Kolowski, Peter  
 Kordeck, Frank S.  
 Koztoski, Joseph  
 Lindgren, David F.  
 Linton, J. Russell B.  
 Lovette, Louis J.  
 Lyman, Mortimer  
 Martin, John Adrian  
 Mascjcke, Lucyan  
 McLaughlin, John  
 Meng, Alfred  
 Milowski, Frank  
 Miller, Harry A.  
 Miller, Hugh W., Jr., C. E. F.  
 Mondzeski, George C.  
 Moore, John Vincent  
 Motta, Santa  
 Mure, Guisepp  
 Nelson, Fred  
 Niedzwecki, Leo  
 Norton, Warren R.  
 Nowkowski, Kazmir  
 O'Brien, Joseph D.  
 O'Dell, William F.  
 Okula, Alexander  
 Paulson, Arthur J.  
 Peplau, Rudolph O.  
 Peterson, Emery G.

Phelps, Albert C.  
 Pierce, Whitney  
 Pison, John  
 Polka, Wladislaw  
 Remuz, John  
 Rojcki, Benjamin  
 Romerio, Daniel L.  
 Roulard, Albert P.  
 Roulard, James  
 Ryiz, Stanley  
 Sarisky, Frank P.  
 Schade, Fred W.  
 Schleicher, W. C.  
 Senf, Howard  
 Siomakevicz, Thomas  
 Skorupa, Anthony  
 Smith, Walter  
 Sokovich, Joseph  
 Strohecker, John F.  
 Stunia, Peter  
 Sullivan, Edward  
 Sullivan, William J.  
 Terwilliger, Willis  
 Thompson, Ernest Harold  
 Timmons, Lee  
 Tinti, Ferdinand  
 Tirozzi, Tomado  
 Topa, Paul W.  
 Valentine, John J.  
 Wells, Earle Alvin  
 Welch, Michael J.  
 Wenz, W. R.  
 White, Herbert W.  
 Wilcox, Ernest C.  
 Wilson, John  
 Wojak, Stanley  
 Yaps, Mike  
 Yerges, Lawrence C.  
 Zambreski, Valentine

# Honor Roll

Abadella, Charles	Anderson, Carl H.	Baba, Odishas
Abate, John A.	Anderson, Clifford C.	Babain, Matos
Abdal, Durham	Anderson, Edwin C.	Babula, Joseph
Abel, Frank E.	Anderson, Edwin L.	Backman, Paul
Abraham, Cyrus	Anderson, Edwin W.	Bachmann, Arthur
Abraham, David	Anderson, Elmer Quentin	Bachulus, John M.
Abraham,, Hyman	Anderson, Frank C.	Backuruwski, Leon
Abraham, Joel	Anderson, Harry Victor	Backiel, Albin W.
Abraham, Samuel	Anderson, Hilmer S.	Backiel, Boleslaus
Abrahamian, Honorus D.	Anderson, John B.	Backmann, Edward L.
Abrahamson, Abraham	Anderson, John E.	Backlawski, Frank
Abrahamson, Isidore N.	Anderson, Julius F.	Backlawski, Paulin
Abramczyk, Frank	Anderson, Martin Richard	Bacon, Clarence
Abramovicz, Boleslaw	Anderson, Richard	Bacon, George Miles
Abramovicz, Joseph	Anderson, Robert E.	Bacon, Harold L.
Abramson, Andrew H.	Anderson, Wilfred	Badel, Isaac
Achenback, Edw. S.	Anderson, William	Badick, Frank
Ackerstrom, Arthur L.	Andres, Fred H.	Bagdasarian, Charles Des
Adackowski, Alex	Andres, Walter S.	Bagdasarian, Joe
Adams, Albert	Andrew, Willard A.	Bagdasarian, Peter
Adams, Jesse M.	Andrew W. P.	Bagley, Guy Elmer
Adamson, Eliver	Andrews, Charles LeRoy	Bailey, Charles M.
Ahern, Daniel J.	Andrews, Elliot	Bailey, Edgar M.
Ahern, John Francis	Andrews, Frank	Bailey, Jesse
Ahlgren, David H.	Andrews, Joseph C.	Bailey, Kenneth C.
Ahlgren, Edwin John	Andrews, Mason P.	Bailey, Thomas Arthur
Ahlquist, Edwin G.	Andrews, Robert M.	Bailey, Walter Antone
Aisenberg, Myron	Andronak, Stanley	Baker, Arthur A.
Akutowicz, Alfons	Andrulonis, Adam	Baker, Harold W.
Albiston, Joseph	Andrus, Charles	Bakula, John
Albrecht, Frederick D.	Andrus, Frank	Baldeggo, Stephen J.
Albris, Stanislaw	Andrus, Lester E.	Baldwin, James Palmer
Alderman, Howard R.	Andrzejczyk, Stanley	Baldwin, Merritt W.
Alderman, Raymond D.	Anourso, Sebasti	Balfore, Salvatore
Alechniej, Wincenty	Anthony, Thomas	Balincki, Steve
Alekiewiczzius, Rakas	Antonick, Waslow	Ballard, Harold M.
Alepo, George	Anulewicz, Dominik	Balocki, John
Alexander, Chas.	Aparo, Gaetano	Banach, Stanley
Alicator, Salvatore	Aparo, Paulo	Banevicius, John
Allen, Charles W.	Aplegren, Edward	Banford, Laurie
Allen, William E., Jr.	Apostolopowlas, Cust	Bankowski, Adam
Alpress, Henry	Appell, Harry S.	Banner, Charles V.
Alston, Jesse	Appell, Leonard S.	Banner, Clarence H.
Alteri, Antonio	Appell, Samuel S.	Banner, Howard W.
Altschul, Al.	Applegren, George B.	Barbiere, Tomasso
Amenta, Antonio	Arata, Frank Paul	Barcell, Joseph
Amenta, Paul	Arata, Lewis J.	Barelo, Gennaro
Amer, Isaac	Ardwin, Nozanuni	Barnes, Bidwell B.
Anastasio, Frank	Argerakis, Elias C.	Barnes, George Dewey
Ande, Ettro	Arra, John A.	Barnes, Howard
Anderson, Adolph	Arre, Vito	Barnes, Leon D.
Anderson, Arthur	Arute, Jack	Barnes, Warren I.
Anderson, Arthur E.	Arute, Leonard	Barnett, W. E.
Anderson, Arthur G.	Atwell, Ralph B.	Baronian, Satarah
Anderson, Arthur J.	Augustyn, Henry	Barrett, Carlyle G.
Anderson, Arvid E.	Austin, James E.	Barrett, Clifford F.
Anderson, Axel O. B.	Avitable, John	Barrett, Denis J.
Anderson, Britaiz	Axelson, Iver	Barron, Edward James
Anderson, Carl Alfred	Azidigian, J. H.	Barrows, Arthur J
Anderson, Carl G.	Aziepnicki, Felix	Barry, Richard C.



Barti, Louis G.  
 Bartlett, J. Minot  
 Bartolcea, Vincenzo  
 Barton, C. Harry  
 Baruffo, John  
 Barunas, Ignatz  
 Basbuto, Salvatore  
 Bascom, Arthur  
 Bashuk, Austin  
 Bassett, Burdett E.  
 Basso, Andrew J.  
 Bastoro, Matis  
 Battistoni, Harry  
 Bauer, Carl L.  
 Bavilla, Gennario  
 Bayer, Abraham H.  
 Bayer, George  
 Bazrollo, Frank  
 Becker, Arthur M.  
 Becker, Donald C.  
 Becker, Fred S.  
 Becker, John  
 Becker, Roland M.  
 Beckett, George M.  
 Beckett, Luman C.  
 Beckman, Hilding  
 Beckwith, Alfred A.  
 Beckwith, Saul  
 Bedell, Elisha  
 Bedell, Smith E.  
 Bednarek, Michael  
 Bednartsik, Michael  
 Beecher, Frank Wm.  
 Begay, Faustin  
 Behrendt, Julius  
 Belkin, Max  
 Belkin, Michael A.  
 Bell, Cleon Arthur  
 Belza, Martin  
 Bendatt, Salvatore  
 Bengston, Carl John  
 Bengston, Leander S.  
 Bengston, Thure  
 Benjamin, George  
 Benjamin, Eroniah Pera  
 Benjamin, Israel I.  
 Bennett, Francis  
 Bennett, Howard  
 Bennett, Ossian S.  
 Benson, Ernest V.  
 Benson, Merle H.  
 Bentz, Felix John  
 Beraldi, Domenico  
 Berashchki, Frank  
 Berderian, Misch  
 Berezonsky, Thomas  
 Berg, Aleck  
 Berg, Kerner H. C.  
 Bergeron, George W.  
 Bergman, Edward H.  
 Berkowitz, Alfred A.  
 Berkowitz, Bennie  
 Berkowitz, Martin  
 Berlin, Axel Peter  
 Bernardino, Nicholas

Bernardino, Zinobi  
 Bernasconi, Jacob F.  
 Berndt, Herbert  
 Berquist, Arthur  
 Berson, Frank  
 Berson, Harry  
 Berson, Samuel  
 Bertini, Harold A.  
 Bertini, John A.  
 Bertini, Norman  
 Bertini, Robert J.  
 Bessoni, Levio  
 Bezubik, Antoni  
 Bialkowski, Bronislaw  
 Bianca, Michael  
 Bianca, Salvatore  
 Bianchi, Joseph  
 Bianco, Paulo D.  
 Biauchi, Lugio  
 Bichun, Tony  
 Bickerton, Chas. W.  
 Bicuillt, E. F.  
 Bietka, Frank  
 Biega, Faustin  
 Bielinski, Steve  
 Bigelow, Kenneth H.  
 Bigelow, Lyford  
 Birmingham, Chirstopher P.  
 Birmingham, Thomas M.  
 Birmingham, William J.  
 Bisciewicz, Wladislaw  
 Bittner, John G.  
 Bizis, Martin  
 Bizozowy, Peter  
 Bjorklund, Charles A.  
 Bjorklund, John A.  
 Blair, Robert D.  
 Blair, Walter  
 Blakslee, Marshall E.  
 Blanchard, Albert J.  
 Blauvelt, John I.  
 Blazek, Joseph  
 Blazuk, John  
 Blazuk, Michael  
 Blejewski, Joseph  
 Blinn, Howard W.  
 Blocharczyk, Michael  
 Block, Czeslaw  
 Bloom, Frederick R.  
 Bloom, Philip D.  
 Bloomquist, Edward P.  
 Bober, Walter  
 Bobiensk, Leonard  
 Bobrukiewicz, Jan  
 Bodley, Charles G.  
 Bogdonas, Peter  
 Boissonmault, Ferdinand J.  
 Bokan, Stefan  
 Bolan, Francis B.  
 Bolewski, Vincent  
 Bolock, Wilford  
 Bomba, Alfred  
 Banafonte, Angelo B.  
 Bonci, Teto  
 Bonczek, Josef

Bondarak, Mike  
 Bonenfant, Gasper  
 Bonenfant, A. J.  
 Bonenfant, John G.  
 Bookman, Phillip  
 Borawski, Antoni  
 Borawski, Boleslaw  
 Borawski, Nikodem  
 Borg, Arvid W.  
 Borg, Carl R.  
 Borkowski, John  
 Borselli, John  
 Borszcz, Frank  
 Boryczka, Jan  
 Borzry, Edward  
 Bosko, Stanley  
 Boskoski, Joseph  
 Bottomley, Alfred H.  
 Bottomley, William E.  
 Boyajain, Kasper G.  
 Boyajian, Martin K.  
 Boyd, Edward M.  
 Boyle, John  
 Boyle, Robert E.  
 Boyle, William P.  
 Bozek, Jacob  
 Bozek, Jakub  
 Bozek, Joseph  
 Bozzuto, Geovanni  
 Braccho, Carlo  
 Braddock, John A.  
 Bradforth, Albert  
 Bradley, E. L.  
 Bradley, Leon C.  
 Bradley, J. G.  
 Bradley, Walter  
 Brady, Clarence R.  
 Brady, Edward  
 Brady, George W.  
 Brady, Martin Fred  
 Brady, Thomas H.  
 Brady, William P.  
 Brajczewski, Adam  
 Brandow, Edw. N.  
 Brann, Herbert A.  
 Bratson, E.  
 Braun, Ladislaus  
 Braun, Wola  
 Brause, Alex  
 Breen, Charles C.  
 Brenneche, Albert C.  
 Brennecke, August N.  
 Brennecke, William S.  
 Brewin, Roger C.  
 Brezezinski, Walenty  
 Bridgewater, George Ear  
 Brigante, Paolo  
 Brink, John A.  
 Brink, Sigfrid B.  
 Briska, Stanley  
 Bristoll, Allan  
 Bristoll, Donald A.  
 Bristoll, Harrison C.  
 Bristoll, Royton T.  
 Brocho, Carlo

Broff, John  
 Brogis, Stanley  
 Brokas, John  
 Brousseau, Alphonse  
 Brown, Frank E.  
 Brown, Harry  
 Brown, Harry E.  
 Brown, Leroy Carrier  
 Brown, Tom W.  
 Brown, William A.  
 Brown, William H.  
 Brozinckos, Frank  
 Bruckner, Moses  
 Brudnicki, Thomas  
 Bruemmer, Howard J.  
 Bruinickas, Alexander  
 Brumer, John  
 Brunello, Falmano  
 Bryan, Harris Allyn  
 Bryan, Lewis H.  
 Bryan, Willard  
 Bryla, John  
 Brzoska, Wladyslaw  
 Bubier, Sydney E.  
 Buccerri, Raffaello  
 Bucchere, Paul  
 Buccini, Emilio  
 Buccini, Ercole  
 Buckowitz, Jacob  
 Budnick, Boleslaw  
 Budnick, Carmeis  
 Budnik, Simon W.  
 Buell, Albert A.  
 Buell, Frank N.  
 Buell, Roy N., Jr.  
 Bugiel, Stephen J.  
 Bujanackas, Frank  
 Bullock, Frank J.  
 Bullock, Paul F.  
 Burcenski, Adam  
 Burckhardt, Adolph O.  
 Burdick, Harry A.  
 Bureck, Joseph  
 Burek, John  
 Burke, Edward G.  
 Burke, Harry J.  
 Burke, Joseph F.  
 Burke, Martin  
 Burns, Edward L.  
 Burns, Samuel  
 Burnski, Adolph  
 Burr, Elliott K.  
 Burette, John  
 Burris, Michael M.  
 Butcher, Arthur  
 Butera, Salvatore  
 Butler, Fred E.  
 Butler, Michael Thomas  
 Buttner, George A.  
 Buttner, Simon Frederick  
 Buzkowski, Stanislaw  
 Bystrowski, Paul  
 Cabelus, Thomas J.  
 Cadrian, Omer  
 Cadwell, George A., Jr.

Caioze, Rocco  
 Calabrese, Rocco  
 Calderone, Dominic  
 Caliendo, Joseph  
 Callahan, Clarence J.  
 Callahan, Joseph  
 Callahan, Matthew  
 Calvert, Benjamin  
 Campanelli, Allie  
 Campanelli, Livio  
 Campbell, Arthur  
 Campbell, Charles  
 Campbell, Edward Harold  
 Campbell, Francis X.  
 Campbell, Michael F.  
 Campbell, Walter A.  
 Canning, Edward  
 Cantervich, A. A.  
 Cantervich, Morris  
 Capello, Joseph  
 Caplicki, Stanislaw  
 Caragliano, Anthony F.  
 Carco, Carmello  
 Card, William P.  
 Cardillo, Dominick  
 Carezza, Nicola Vito  
 Carey, Clinton  
 Carey, Thomas E.  
 Carlin, James A.  
 Carlozzi, Nicholas  
 Carlson, Andrew  
 Carlson, Arthur William  
 Carlson, Axel A.  
 Carlson, Axel R.  
 Carlson, Carl G.  
 Carlson, Charles M.  
 Carlson, Claus J.  
 Carlson, Eric T.  
 Carlson, Fritchiof  
 Carlson, Gunard  
 Carlson, Gustaf V.  
 Carlson, Henry A.  
 Carlson, Hjalmer L.  
 Carlson, John V.  
 Carlson, Robert V.  
 Carlson, William S.  
 Carmody, Daniel  
 Carpinter, Salvatore  
 Carrada, Paul  
 Carraglio, Antonio  
 Carrier, Edward  
 Carroll, James F.  
 Carroll, Joseph F.  
 Carruba, Paul  
 Case, Cromwell H.  
 Case, Kenneth B.  
 Castellani, Felix  
 Catardo, Joseph  
 Catoni, Dante  
 Catonzaro, Concetto  
 Caufield, John F.  
 Cavarra, Salvatore  
 Cayer, Alfred  
 Cefaratti, Leonard  
 Cegmer, Joseph

Certoni, Aristi  
 Chagnon, Alfred H.  
 Chagnon, Charles S.  
 Chainin, Sarcep  
 Chalmers, James R.  
 Chalmers, Robert S.  
 Chamberlain, Clifford  
 Chamberlain, Rodman Wright  
 Champowick, Charles L.  
 Chaneiwski, Alphonse  
 Chanko, Joseph  
 Chapman, William H.  
 Chapponi, William A.  
 Charamut, Stephen  
 Charnega, George G.  
 Chernaik, Samuel F.  
 Cherpack, Andrew N.  
 Chesanek, Frank  
 Chilicki, Frank A.  
 Chiodo, Vincent D.  
 Chlebek, John  
 Chmielski, Frank  
 Chmielweski, Mikolaj  
 Choinowski, Stanley  
 Cholewa, Paul  
 Chonowski, Steve  
 Chopnowski, Joseph  
 Christ, Edw. H.  
 Christensen, Valdemar  
 Christowski, Alex  
 Chrostowski, Joe  
 Chudzak, Martin  
 Chwalik, John  
 Cianci, Vincenzo  
 Ciaponni, John  
 Cibulavicius, Valintuas  
 Ciccone, Toni  
 Cicitto, Binardo  
 Cicorello, Guisepppe  
 Ciecynski, Henry  
 Cierszko, Alexander  
 Ciliano, Luigo  
 Circo, Carmelo  
 Ciurik, Andrew  
 Claekini, Augusto  
 Claffey, Joseph A.  
 Claffey, Patrick  
 Clancy, Willis Edw.  
 Clantanzo, Basile  
 Clark, Alpha A.  
 Clark, Bernard J.  
 Clark, Daniel William  
 Clark, James J.  
 Clarkson, Thomas H.  
 Claughsey, Thomas  
 Clausson, Harry  
 Cleary, John  
 Clerkin, James J.  
 Clinton, James Henry  
 Clock, Fred E.  
 Clock, Henry W.  
 Clynes, James Henry  
 Coates, Robert L.  
 Coccoluto, Joe  
 Coffey, Francis J.



Coffey, James H.  
 Coffey, John J.  
 Coffey, John Joseph, Jr.  
 Cohan, Irving  
 Cohen, Alexander  
 Cohen, Matthew J.  
 Coholan, Gerald M.  
 Coholan, Philip  
 Cole, Edward F., Jr.  
 Cole, Eugene A.  
 Colello, Patsy  
 Coleman, Henry H.  
 Coleman, Howard R.  
 Coleman, William J.  
 Collins, Francis A.  
 Collins, Francis J.  
 Collins, Francis R.  
 Collins, George  
 Collins, Patrick A.  
 Colubriale, Nicholas  
 Comstock, Gregory J.  
 Condon, John  
 Conant, Clarence E.  
 Confietto, John  
 Coniff, Edward J.  
 Conley, James M.  
 Conlin, George J.  
 Conlin, James J.  
 Conlin, John L.  
 Conner, Harrison  
 Connors, John F.  
 Connors, Charles Gerald  
 Conopast, William A.  
 Conroy, Hugh V.  
 Conroy, James R.  
 Consol, Henry  
 Constantine, Giovanni  
 Constation, Anastasios  
 Contaras, John Stefano  
 Contaras, Michael S.  
 Conti, Caesare  
 Conti, Mario  
 Contois, Gilbert  
 Coogan, Edmund  
 Coogan, Harold A.  
 Coogan, John Francis  
 Cook, Charles  
 Cook, Fred  
 Cook, Joseph  
 Cook, Walter O.  
 Cooke, George F.  
 Cooke, Peter J.  
 Coon, Clarence J.  
 Cooper, Sydney R.  
 Coppelo, Joe  
 Corbett, James E.  
 Corbette, Patrick  
 Corbin, Emory  
 Corcoran, Raymond C.  
 Cornell, Joe  
 Cornwall, William  
 Corr, Robert H.  
 Corrigan, Charles Francis  
 Corrigan, William P.  
 Cosgrove, Daniel J.  
 Cosgrove, Timothy J.

Costello, Paulo F.  
 Costello, William  
 Costonza, Nicci  
 Cote, Philip A.  
 Cotter, Charles Lawrence  
 Cotter, Joseph A.  
 Cowdrey, Charles W.  
 Coyle, Bernard A.  
 Coyle, Thomas  
 Crabtree, Percival  
 Craig, Robert  
 Crandall, Williard M.  
 Cranley, Louis R.  
 Crean, Gerald P.  
 Crean, John Joseph  
 Cremin, Lawrence V.  
 Croce, Felix B.  
 Cronin, Harry  
 Cronin, Joseph J.  
 Crosby, John  
 Crosby, John T.  
 Crosby, Thomas W.  
 Crossman, William W.  
 Crowe, James F.  
 Crowley, Edmund J.  
 Crowley, Frank A.  
 Crowley, Raymond G.  
 Crowley, William J.  
 Cuyner, Joseph  
 Cullen, Thomas F.  
 Cully, Cornelius  
 Culley, Thomas A.  
 Cunningham, Edward  
 Cunningham, Walter J.  
 Curran, Bertrand V.  
 Curran, Edwin R.  
 Curran, Louis V.  
 Curtin, James H.  
 Curtin, James, Jr.  
 Curtin, John J.  
 Curtis, Arthur S.  
 Curtis, C. F.  
 Curtis, Orion G.  
 Curtis, Herbert J.  
 Cybulski, Kazimierz  
 Czaplicki, Ronald  
 Czarkowski, Paul  
 Czarnecky, Joseph  
 Czarniejewski, Wladyslaw  
 Czopak, John  
 Czwoakonski, Felix  
 Czyzy, Alexander  
 D'Addrio, Francesco  
 D'Adario, Rocco  
 Dagnall, Joseph B.  
 Daigle, Harold W.  
 Dalena, Peter  
 Daley, Andrew  
 Dalson, Henry M.  
 Dalton, Charles E.  
 Dalton, Fred J.  
 Dalton, George H.  
 Daly, Andrew J.  
 Daly, John Jay  
 Daly, Patrick  
 Damm, Sven W.

Danberg, Charles A.  
 Danforth, Percival E.  
 Danrich, Albert J.  
 Dansereau, Wilfred  
 Darmoo, Benjamin N.  
 Davey, Charles G.  
 Davey, Simon  
 David, George  
 David, Samuel  
 Davis, Irving K.  
 D'Arvirro, Cosmo  
 Davidson, Fritz V.  
 Davis, Francis Magson  
 Davitt, James  
 Davoly, Emil  
 Dawiczak, Josef  
 Dawidczyk, Peter  
 Dawidowicz, Albin  
 Dawson, Irving J.  
 Dawson, James A.  
 Dawson, James L.  
 Day, Charles F.  
 Day, George Lawrence  
 Day, George W.  
 DeBay, Daniel  
 Deakin, William  
 Dean, John Edgar  
 Dehm, John E.  
 Dehm, Walter F.  
 DeKelis, John G.  
 Delaney, Charles A.  
 Delaney, James A.  
 Delaney, Joseph A.  
 Delaney, Lawrence F.  
 Delaney, William J.  
 Delconte, Peter  
 Delfidelia, John  
 Delfino, Battista  
 DeMars, Landry B.  
 Demarest, Clarence  
 Demhowski, Stanley  
 Demski, Alex  
 Demerski, Joseph  
 Demicivele, Paclo  
 Deming, Charles A.  
 Demnicki, Joseph  
 Demons, Thomas  
 Demos, George P.  
 Dempsey, Harold E.  
 Denby, William B.  
 Denechenko, Constantin  
 Denigri, Giovanni  
 Dennis, William A.  
 Denschick, John  
 DePasquale, Joseph  
 D'Esposito, Ralph  
 Dessau, Alvin  
 Dezak, Wladislaw  
 Dibartour, John G.  
 Dickinson, Clifford M.  
 Diehl, Edwayne P.  
 Dilbus, George  
 Dillon, John  
 Dillion, William J.  
 Dinicola, Carmillo  
 DiNoia, Frank

Dionick, Marino  
 Dionno, Dominic  
 DiPierto, Guiseppe  
 Dixon, Carl A.  
 Dixon, James Jerome  
 Dixon, Sidney F.  
 Dmoch, Paul  
 Dobasynskas, Joseph  
 Dobruck, Charles  
 Dobson, Edward F.  
 Dobson, Edward F., Jr.  
 Dobson, Francis K.  
 Dobson, James F.  
 Dobson, Frederick V.  
 Dobson, William V.  
 Dodge, Donald  
 Doerner, Walter D.  
 Doerr, Herman E.  
 Doherty, Bernard J.  
 Doherty, Eugene T.  
 Doherty, Francis Joseph  
 Doherty, James P.  
 Doherty, John  
 Doherty, Patrick F.  
 Dolab, Charles H.  
 Dolan, Thomas C.  
 Doleski, Michael  
 Dombrowski, Stanley  
 Dombosky, Stenly  
 Domanski, Bronislaw  
 Domurat, Stanislaw  
 Donlan, Thomas J.  
 Donnelly, John T.  
 Donnelly, Stephen P.  
 Donnelly, William J.  
 Donnini, Daniel  
 Donofrio, Angelo  
 Donovan, Joseph  
 Doolittle, Ernest  
 Doran, Daniel  
 Dorback, Anthony A.  
 Dorian, John D.  
 Dorsey, Peter Francis  
 Doucette, Henry J.  
 Douchette, Wilfred  
 Douglas, Stanley J.  
 Dowiczaki, Joseph  
 Dowina, John  
 Doyle, Thomas W.  
 Draczynski, Nickodem  
 Drasian, Joseph F.  
 Drenzek, Stanislaw  
 Dresek, Charles  
 Dressell, Arno W.  
 Drigan, F.  
 Driscoll, William J.  
 Drobinski, Jan  
 Droese, William  
 Drzousc, Wladislaw  
 Dube, Ralph J.  
 Dublowski, Stanislaw  
 Dubowski, Jack  
 Dubowy, Sam  
 Dudack, Jack  
 Dudack, Jacob T.  
 Dugan, Francis

Dunbar, George W.  
 Dunham, LeRoy, N.  
 Dunlay, Stanley William  
 Dunlay, Wilfred J.  
 Dunn, David L.  
 Dunn, James J.  
 Dunn, John Kent  
 Dunn, Thomas William  
 Dunnigan, Frank  
 Dunskir, Julius  
 Duplin, Walter V.  
 Dupnik, Joseph  
 Durn, Harold  
 Dykta, Frank  
 Dylewski, Feliks  
 Dynowski, Jan  
 Dyson, Everett J.  
 Dyson, Harold T.  
 Dyson, Sturman F.  
 Dziadek, John  
 Dzicek, Frank  
 Dzick, John  
 Dzwoskouski, Felix  
 Earle, Daniel J.  
 Ecewich, Walter  
 Eckberg, Miles W.  
 Eddy, E. Wells  
 Eddy, H. Leslie  
 Eddy, Stanley R.  
 Edge, Richard  
 Edmund, David A.  
 Edwards, Earle E.  
 Edwards, Francis Parsons  
 Edwards, Roger William  
 Egan, Frank H.  
 Egan, Matthew L.  
 Egenton, Bernard A.  
 Eggert, Edward G. H.  
 Ehle, Edward Herman  
 Ehle, Henry E.  
 Ehrler, Rudolph F.  
 Eichstadt, Edward A.  
 Eidon, John  
 Eishia, Jonathan  
 Ekberg, Nels  
 Elkstrand, Malcolm O.  
 Eldridge, F. A.  
 Eli, Saul  
 Elia, Peter  
 Elisha, Yoshia  
 Ellert, Albert  
 Elias, Stanley  
 Elliason, Fred J.  
 Ellinger, George Christian  
 Elliott, Fred C.  
 Ellis, Harry  
 Ellis, Irving  
 Ellison, David H.  
 Ellsworth, Edward J.  
 Elton, Betram E.  
 Emerton, E. K.  
 Endee, Frank  
 Engel, Harry  
 Engstrom, Carl G.  
 Ensinger, LeRoy

Ensworth, Fred J. C.  
 Eolk, Paul  
 Epstein, Samuel  
 Erickson, Burt  
 Erickson, Eric P.  
 Ericson, Charles A.  
 Ericson, Charles W.  
 Ericson, Emil  
 Ericson, Nils  
 Erling, Herman  
 Eshoo, Sam  
 Eskart, Edolph  
 Eskro, Nicoty  
 Esmail, John  
 Esmania, Simon  
 Essel, Adolph  
 Ezzo, Michael A.  
 Fabali, Luigi  
 Fabian, Roy E.  
 Fabrowski, Alex  
 Falk, Andrew  
 Fanion, Alexander E.  
 Fanion, Paul  
 Fanion, Theodore  
 Fanion, Theodore  
 Fanska, Herman  
 Farr, Joseph Francis  
 Farr, William J.  
 Farrell, George E.  
 Farrell, Harry Thomas  
 Farrell, Ralph  
 Fasaro, Dennis Joseph  
 Faulkner, James F., Dr.  
 Fay, John  
 Fay, Thomas B.  
 Fazzina, Santo  
 Fazzina, Sebastiano  
 Fedorczyk, Boleslaw  
 Fedroveice, Stanley  
 Feeney, Thomas J.  
 Feigenbaum, Peter G.  
 Feingold, Harry  
 Feingold, Joseph  
 Felsted, Joseph  
 Felt, Edmund J.  
 Felt, Joseph  
 Fendell, David B.  
 Fendell, Morris  
 Fenger, Frank J.  
 Fenn, Henry R.  
 Fenn, William R.  
 Fernandez, Manuel  
 Ferraro, Rocco  
 Ferry, John  
 Ferry, Walter W.  
 Petera, Wicenty  
 Fields, Clifford G.  
 Fijalyk, Mikolaj  
 Fila, Jan  
 Finant, James  
 Finkelstein, Louis P.  
 Finkelstein, Morris  
 Finnegan, James M.  
 Finnegan, Thomas Raymond  
 Finneran, William E.



Firetto, Michele A.  
 Fischer, Henry F.  
 Fischer, John  
 Fisher, Charles H.  
 Fisher, William McKinley  
 Fitzpatrick, Bernard  
 Fitzpatrick, Daniel J.  
 Fitzpatrick, Joseph  
 Fitzpatrick, William  
 Fitzgerald, Gerald  
 Fitzsimmons, George  
 Flannagan, Henry F.  
 Flannery, John Henry  
 Fleischauer, Frederick W.  
 Fleischer, Louis  
 Fletcher, Irving J.  
 Flociala, Roscico  
 Flood, James F.  
 Flood, James R.  
 Flynn, William  
 Foberg, George M.  
 Foberg, Hilding  
 Fogelson, Herman  
 Foley, Charles E.  
 Foley, J. Leo  
 Foote, H. P.  
 Forker, Llewellyn P.  
 Formica, Joseph  
 Fornica, Antonio  
 Fornica, Sebastian  
 Forsell, Frank B.  
 Forsythe, Leo  
 Fortin, Arthur E.  
 Fortin, Walter J.  
 Fortin, William J.  
 Foster, William  
 Fox, James  
 Fox, Theodore P.  
 Fragoine, Sabastino  
 Franceschelli, Vincenzo  
 Francis, L. M.  
 Fredericks, George Edward  
 Freer, Ralph  
 French, Merle P.  
 Fresen, Joel B.  
 Frink, Otis R.  
 Friski, John A.  
 Fritzson, Frank W.  
 Frost, Harold H.  
 Frost, Raymond C.  
 Frost, Russell S.  
 Fuccio, J. F.  
 Fuller, Henry Charles  
 Fumiatti, Victor P.  
 Furman, John  
 Fusaro, Dennis Joseph  
 Fusco, Stefano  
 Gacek, Joseph  
 Gaffney, Charles S.  
 Gaffney, Donald  
 Gage, C. M.  
 Gagliardi, Canillo  
 Gagliardi, Francesco  
 Gagner, Brerre  
 Gahnberg, Axel H.

Gaida, Anthony  
 Gaj, Pottro  
 Gajewski, Joe  
 Galante, Louis  
 Galkowski, Joe  
 Gallagher, Henry J.  
 Gallagher, Owen F.  
 Gangloff, Harold A.  
 Gans, George L.  
 Gapkowski, Joseph  
 Garabedian, Mitchell  
 Garcia, Raffel  
 Gardiner, Henry E.  
 Garek, Franciszek  
 Garhn, Charles Albert  
 Gariepy, Arthur H.  
 Garlick, James Thomas  
 Garntowski, Julian  
 Garston, Harry  
 Garuti, Guiseppi  
 Gasian, Darul  
 Gasiorowski, Bronislaw  
 Gaudette, Armond  
 Gaudette, George J.  
 Gavin, Charles E.  
 Gavin, Frank J.  
 Gavin, John Joseph  
 Gavin, Thomas S.  
 Gavin, Raymond  
 Gavin, Raymond  
 Gazda, Steven, Jr.  
 Gedratis, Michael  
 Gehring, Charles W.  
 Geidel, Adolph  
 Gellock, John  
 Generous, William A.  
 Genovese, Joseph  
 George, Abraham  
 George, Sargis A.  
 Gerlander, Fred Henning E.  
 Gervasi, John  
 Gezeczyk, Konstanti  
 Giannotte, Salvatore  
 Giedratis, Joseph  
 Gill, J. F.  
 Gil, Joseph F.  
 Gil, Martin F.  
 Gilbert, Bruce  
 Gilbert, Fred  
 Gilbert, George W.  
 Gilbert, James P.  
 Gilberto, Sebastian  
 Gill, Virgil  
 Giller, George A.  
 Gillette, Burton Joseph  
 Gilman, Mayer M.  
 Ginsberg, Edward B.  
 Ginsberg, Harry  
 Gioffredo, Salvatore  
 Giotta, Nicola  
 Giragosian, Yetum  
 Girgenti, Salvatore  
 Girolamo, Guiseppi  
 Gisblo, Felice  
 Gladysz, John

Glasale, Percey R.  
 Gleba, Steve  
 Gleed, W. Leonard  
 Glossup, Joseph H.  
 Glover, Joseph A.  
 Glover, William H.  
 Glowacki, Franciszek  
 Gluchowski, Michael  
 Glyeck, Alexander  
 Goddard, Lester F.  
 Godornsky, Waladystodu  
 Goff, Herbert  
 Goldberg, Abraham  
 Goldberg, Bennie  
 Goldberg, Jacob  
 Goldberg, Louis G.  
 Goldberg, Samuel M.  
 Golubiewski, Alexander  
 Goluchowski, John  
 Gonek, Stanley  
 Gonsaloes, Tony  
 Goodrich, Orrin  
 Goodridge, George L.  
 Goodwin, William T.  
 Gordek, Andrew  
 Gordin, Leon R.  
 Gordon, Ernest A.  
 Gordon, Fred E.  
 Gordon, Jack W.  
 Gordon, Morris  
 Gorfain, Isadore  
 Gorman, Charles A.  
 Gorman, Harold C.  
 Gorman, Joseph  
 Gorman, William B.  
 Gorman, William H.  
 Gorski, John  
 Gotland, Paul  
 Gottlin, Carl D.  
 Gottlin, Paul  
 Gould, Henry A.  
 Gozza, Salvatore C.  
 Grabeck, Joseph J.  
 Grabeck, William J.  
 Grajewski, John  
 Grande, Silvio  
 Grandy, Frank  
 Graser, Raymond  
 Graski, Alex  
 Grasso, Vincenzo  
 Gray, Floyd W.  
 Gray, William G.  
 Gray, William Henry  
 Greenstein, Joshia  
 Green, Frank H.  
 Green, Herbert R.  
 Green, William G.  
 Greenberg, Albert A.  
 Greenberg, Isadore  
 Greenberg, Nathan  
 Greenblat, I.  
 Greene, Frederick W.  
 Gregory, Henry F.  
 Gregory, Joseph  
 Gregory, William A.

Griffin, Ashley J.  
 Griffen, James Joseph  
 Griffin, Jeremiah F.  
 Grimaila, Andrew  
 Gripp, James C.  
 Griswold, Alfred H.  
 Griswold, Robert L.  
 Gritzmacher, Arthur L.  
 Groback, Stanley  
 Grocock, Clement Muir  
 Gronback, Charles W.  
 Gronback, Gunnar P.  
 Grosko, Lewis  
 Gross, Albert  
 Gross, Samuel H.  
 Grossklaus, Fred J.  
 Grustas, John  
 Grybyck, Stanley A.  
 Gryzenia, John  
 Grzegorek, Michael  
 Grzeszzyk, Stanley  
 Grezegorzyka, Sewery  
 Grzeszcik, Konstanty  
 Grzymala, John  
 Grzysek, Joseph  
 Gtazewsky, Stanislaw  
 Gubernick, J.  
 Guilby, Harold C.  
 Guite, Roy  
 Gulazizian, Avaz  
 Gumpa, Tony  
 Gunning, Howard  
 Gurzowski, Cyprian  
 Gustafson, Edwin  
 Gustafson, Ernest G. H.  
 Gustafson, Frederick Hjalmar  
 Gustafson, Henry  
 Gut, Alex  
 Gutawski, John  
 Guzman, Manuel  
 Gwozda, John  
 Gworek, Albert W.  
 Haber, Peter  
 Haberski, Leon  
 Hadden, George  
 Haddleton, Ralph W.  
 Hagarty, John  
 Hagop, Charles  
 Hallaby, A. G.  
 Hall, Charles  
 Hall, Harris H.  
 Hallaby, Alexander  
 Hallberg, Charles P.  
 Hallberg, Sven  
 Halleran, Edmund J.  
 Halloran, George H.  
 Halloran, Thomas F.  
 Hamilla, John G.  
 Hamilla, Joseph J.  
 Hancock, Horace G.  
 Hancock, Luther M.  
 Hanford, George Wilbur  
 Hannon, Cornelius M.  
 Hannon, James G.  
 Hannon, James Vincent

Hanrahan, William Joseph  
 Hansen, George M.  
 Hanson, Edward  
 Hanus, Abraham  
 Hargreaves, Harry A.  
 Haroin, Kachadoor  
 Hart, Charles E., Jr.  
 Hart, Donald  
 Hart, Ernest W.  
 Hart, Harold C.  
 Hart, Ira Sperry  
 Hart, Jean F.  
 Hart, Mark Irving  
 Hart, Merwin L.  
 Hart, Norman  
 Hart, Stanley  
 Hart, Theron  
 Hart, Thomas H.  
 Hart, William J., Jr.  
 Hart, William H.  
 Harten, George  
 Harten, Sergis  
 Hartman, Howard  
 Hartnett, Thomas J.  
 Hartney, Joseph P.  
 Hartney, Patrick J.  
 Hartshorn, David F.  
 Hasselback, William E.  
 Hasson, John L.  
 Hatch, Franklin  
 Haugh, Michael  
 Hausman, Albert H.  
 Hawginnian, Papall  
 Hawilek, Wincenty  
 Hawkins, Ira  
 Hawksworth, Tom T.  
 Hawxhurst, Eckford L. R.  
 Hayden, Charles I.  
 Hayes, Clyde L.  
 Hayes, Edward Joseph  
 Hayes, Frederick J.  
 Haynes, Everett P.  
 Haze, Wojciech  
 Hazen, Earl  
 Healey, Earl W.  
 Heery, John J.  
 Hefferman, Edward J.  
 Heineck, A. H.  
 Heinzman, Frederick  
 Hellberg, Clifford E.  
 Hellberg, Stuart  
 Heller, Paul Ray  
 Helm, Carl L.  
 Hemingway, C. J.  
 Hemingway, H. J.  
 Henderson, Clarence P.  
 Hendricks, Raymond  
 Hepp, George J.  
 Herdus, Antoni  
 Herman, Valentine F.  
 Herman, William M.  
 Hermanowski, Maryan  
 Heron, John  
 Hess, Albert O.  
 Hess, Rudolph

Hibbard, Bement H.  
 Hibbard, Bennet H.  
 Hickey, Edward J.  
 Hickey, John A.  
 Hickey, Thomas J.  
 Higgins, John J.  
 Higgins, Michael J.  
 Hildebrandt, A.  
 Hintz, Edward  
 Hinman, Hazen B.  
 Hjerpe, Paul F.  
 Hogan, James F.  
 Hogan, Raymond J.  
 Hogan, Dennis J.  
 Hogan, William J.  
 Hoglund, Morris  
 Hogopian, Peter  
 Hoinowski, Vincent  
 Holbrook, Henry E.  
 Holcomb, George R.  
 Holleran, Edward J.  
 Holleran, Edmund J.  
 Holleran, Raymond V.  
 Holleran, Richard  
 Holfelder, Fred M.  
 Holfelder, William J.  
 Holmberg, John E.  
 Holmes, Roger F.  
 Holt, Louis E.  
 Holten, Lewis  
 Hogan, Dennis  
 Hoaglund, Carl A.  
 Hoar, H. Leland  
 Hoberman, Jacob  
 Hobson, Samuel  
 Hodge, Howard C.  
 Hofer, Carl F.  
 Hoffman, Albert R.  
 Hoffman, Arthur H.  
 Hoffman, Edmund A.  
 Hoffman, Frederick W.  
 Honeyman, Edward  
 Honko, Boleslaw  
 Hoohanesian, Gabriel  
 Hopkins, Charles L.  
 Hopkins, Henry Ernest  
 Hopkins, William M.  
 Horbal, John  
 Horenstein, Y.  
 Horwitz, Jack H.  
 Horwitz, Louis  
 Horwitz, Martin  
 Houlihan, John  
 House, Marshall S.  
 Hovanian Ohannes  
 Howard, Francis P.  
 Hrostowsky, John  
 Hrywiniak, Mike  
 Huck, Alexander A.  
 Huck, Fred A.  
 Huck, Joseph, Jr.  
 Hughes, Albert H.  
 Hughes, Arnold V.  
 Hughes, James J.  
 Hughes, John F.



Hughes, Raymond J.  
 Hulland, John  
 Hulten, Broe B.  
 Hulten, Edwin B.  
 Hultgren, Carl W.  
 Hultgren, Richard E.  
 Hultquist, George  
 Hultquist, Hjalmar E.  
 Humai, John  
 Humason, Howard C.  
 Hungerford, Sidney Ryerson  
 Hunn, Kenneth Leroy  
 Hurlburt, Charles  
 Hyland, George Edward  
 Hyneck, Bernard  
 Igoe, Daniel  
 Illingworth, Robert F.  
 Isaac, Baba  
 Isaac, John  
 Iskra, Jacob  
 Iskra, Maholj  
 Iverson, Alfred E.  
 Iwan, Frank  
 Jablonski, Bronislaw  
 Jablonski, Vlades  
 Jablowski, Wladislaw  
 Jaccubucci, Augustus  
 Jackson, Harry C.  
 Jackson, Herbert F.  
 Jackson, Joseph M.  
 Jackson, Thomas F.  
 Jackson, William Horatio  
 Jacob, Joel  
 Jacob, John  
 Jacob, Petri  
 Jacob, Plummer  
 Jacobs, Joe  
 Jacobs, Jonathan  
 Jacobson, Merwin  
 Jacunski, Julius  
 Jahn, Herbert F.  
 Jakel, Joseph  
 Jakimonis, Wallace E.  
 Jakobowski, Chester F.  
 Jaksinta, John  
 James, Raymond Thomas  
 Janaitis, John J.  
 Janculis, Felix  
 Janczak, Stefan  
 Janechesky, Edward  
 Janello, Luigi  
 Jankoski, Stanley  
 Janostis, Peter  
 Janoz, Stanley  
 Januskiewicz, Wladislaw  
 Jarnack, Stanislaw  
 Jaroszewski, John  
 Jartman, Louis H.  
 Jasinski, Frank  
 Jastrzeski, Josef  
 Jannsdickas, Charles  
 Jazierski, Stephan  
 Jedieniak, Wojciech  
 Jehning, Gustave  
 Jelleski, Joseph

Jenak, Raymond H.  
 Jenks, Raymond  
 Jennings, Albert  
 Jennings, Joseph W.  
 Jenusaitis, John  
 Jesanis, Edward J.  
 Jesionka, Andrew  
 Jezierski, Walter L.  
 Jeziorek, Adolf  
 Jiantonio, Antilio  
 John, Sam  
 Johnson, Adolph  
 Johnson, Albert E.  
 Johnson, Albert G.  
 Johnson, Albert J.  
 Johnson, Algot R.  
 Johnson, Arthur H.  
 Johnson, August  
 Johnson, Carl  
 Johnson, Carl  
 Johnson, Carl Albert  
 Johnson, Carl Edward  
 Johnson, Carl J.  
 Johnson, Carl L.  
 Johnson, Clifford  
 Johnson, Eddie  
 Johnson, Edw. Julius  
 Johnson, Edward W.  
 Johnson, Edwin A.  
 Johnson, Enoch A.  
 Johnson, Everett B.  
 Johnson, Fred  
 Johnson, Fred H.  
 Johnson, George Henry  
 Johnson, Harold E.  
 Johnson, Herbert  
 Johnson, Herbert A.  
 Johnson, Hilding V.  
 Johnson, Howard  
 Johnson, John A.  
 Johnson, John F.  
 Johnson, J. Harold  
 Johnson, Lester M.  
 Johnson, Levin E.  
 Johnson, Merwin T.  
 Johnson, Oscar E.  
 Johnson, Robert  
 Johnston, Douglas A.  
 Joigse, Louis J.  
 Jonathan, Jones  
 Jones, Arthur  
 Jones, Charles F.  
 Jones, Charles P.  
 Jones, Edward A.  
 Jones, Eugene W.  
 Jones, George  
 Jones, Glenn W.  
 Jones, Louis K.  
 Jones, Ralph A.  
 Jones, William F.  
 Jones, William H.  
 Jonisonis, George  
 Joseph, Albert  
 Joseph, John  
 Joseph, John

Joseph, John  
 Joseph, Joseph  
 Joseph, Solomon Sargis  
 Joseph, William E.  
 Josephson, Morris J.  
 Josephson, Wallace  
 Joyce, Bernard A.  
 Joyce, Philip Joseph  
 Judd, Arthur F.  
 Judd, Harold Lee  
 Juengst, Fred W.  
 Jurewicz, Antoni  
 Jurgen, William  
 Jvaska, Alexander  
 Kaboun, Manuel  
 Kacelowicz, William  
 Kachadorian, Giragos  
 Kachnowski, Wladislaw  
 Kaczenski, Stanley  
 Kaczmarczyk, Boleslaw  
 Kacmarczyk, John  
 Kaczmarczyk, Frank  
 Kaczinski, Anthony  
 Kaczynski, Adam  
 Kadelski, Stanislaw  
 Kaden, Charles  
 Kadzicki, Paul  
 Kafia, Frank  
 Kahl, Otto J.  
 Kahms, Paul W.  
 Kaiser, Frank  
 Kalababa, Michael  
 Kalacz, Jan  
 Kalanta, Felix  
 Kalat, Franciszek  
 Kalin, Eddie S.  
 Kalin, William A.  
 Kalinowski, Josef  
 Kallgren, Philip E.  
 Kalosauckas, Joseph  
 Kaminski, Adam  
 Kaminski, Felix  
 Kamienski, Frank  
 Kane, Thomas F.  
 Kania, Stanley  
 Kapillo, J. M.  
 Kaplan, Jacob  
 Kapnuk, Kidiner  
 Kapusurski, Toney  
 Karalis, James  
 Karalis, Stratas  
 Karas, Bruno  
 Kardokos, Anthona  
 Kardy, Paul A.  
 Karolozuk, Robert M.  
 Karpen, Adam  
 Karpie, Michael W.  
 Karpinski, Stanley A.  
 Karpowski, Michael  
 Karuleczyk, Nikodym  
 Karzienski, Tony  
 Kasica, Benjamin  
 Kasmirczyk, Franciszek  
 Kaspar, Youlche  
 Kaspro, Frank J.

Kata, John  
 Kata, Lukasz  
 Katlar, Andy  
 Katz, Leon  
 Kaweck, Paul  
 Kawocki, John  
 Keeley, Clarence  
 Keeley, Frank J.  
 Keen, Freas G.  
 Keevers, James M.  
 Keevers, John F.  
 Kehoe, James  
 Kehoe, Joseph R.  
 Kehoe, Michael  
 Kelaher, James T.  
 Kellberg, Oscar  
 Kelliher, John F.  
 Kelly, James A.  
 Kelly, James C.  
 Kelly, John Joseph  
 Kelly, Joseph  
 Kelly, William C.  
 Kelly, William J.  
 Kelly, William J.  
 Kemmerer, Henry C.  
 Kenefick, Frank D.  
 Kennedy, James J.  
 Kenney, Joseph  
 Kenney, Walter  
 Keough, Cornelius Howard  
 Keough, Harry P.  
 Kerin, George F.  
 Kerin, John  
 Kerin, John A.  
 Kerin, William J.  
 Kernpski, Stanislaw  
 Kework, John  
 Kezmarczk, Adam  
 Khood, Shaul  
 Kieda, Charles  
 Kieda, Kosmicse  
 Kieffer, Frank L.  
 Kielminsky, Albert  
 Kiesewetter, Edward H.  
 Kiesewetter, George H.  
 Kiezki, Joseph  
 Kilbourne, Howard J.  
 Kilduff, William J.  
 Kiley, John B.  
 Killam, Luther L.  
 Kimick, Frank  
 King, Edward  
 Kingsbury, George E.  
 Kingsley, Stuart C.  
 Kiniry, James P.  
 Kiniry, John J.  
 Kinkade, George Dickinson  
 Kinnie, Charles A.  
 Kirkham, John W.  
 Kirlew, William E.  
 Kinsella, Chris A.  
 Kisluk, Joseph  
 Klejbuk, Julian  
 Klejbuk, Wincenty  
 Klopowlowicz, Ignatz

Knight, Raymond L.  
 Kobus, Frank  
 Kobus, Ignacy  
 Kocun, Stanislaw  
 Koehnle, Walter  
 Kokoszka, Francis  
 Kokoszka, Matthew C.  
 Kolbin, Louis  
 Kolbin, Nathan  
 Kolewski, Antonis  
 Kolodney, Alfred  
 Kolodney, George G.  
 Kolodziej, Adam  
 Kolosky, Edward F.  
 Komosa, Stanley  
 Koncewicz, Leon  
 Konik, Alexander  
 Konik, Stefan  
 Konf, Otto W.  
 Kopf, Walter Henry  
 Kopf, William Lawrence  
 Koplowitz, Henry  
 Kopowitz, Louis H.  
 Kopski, Stanley  
 Kopycinski, Stanislaw  
 Korcinsky, John  
 Kordal, Frank  
 Kordeck, Frank S.  
 Kordys, Simon  
 Korzek, Konstanty  
 Kosakomki, Alexander  
 Kosakowski, Antoni  
 Kosakwis, Charles  
 Koscieniak, Jacob  
 Kosenski, Alexander  
 Kosewicz, John  
 Kosick, Stanley  
 Kosilko, Stephen  
 Kosiorek, Frank  
 Kosiorek, Stanislaw  
 Kosiorek, Stanislaw  
 Koslatin, Charles  
 Kosokofsky, Tony  
 Kosowialki, Frank  
 Kosynski, Stanislaw  
 Kotzbach, Gustav C.  
 Kowalczyk, Frank  
 Koveliski, Joseph  
 Kowal, Frank  
 Kowalczyk, Anthony  
 Kowalczyk, Leon  
 Kowalczyk, Stanislaw  
 Kowalczyk, Stanislaw  
 Kowalczyk, Wacław  
 Kowalenok, Sergey  
 Kowalski, Frank  
 Kowalski, Joseph  
 Koylowski, Julius  
 Koza, Andrew  
 Koziak, Stefan  
 Koziatek, Antoni  
 Kozikowski, Joseph  
 Koziot, Zyder  
 Kozip, Boniface  
 Kozlowski, Boleslaw S.

Kozlowski, Peter  
 Kozlowski, Wladislaw  
 Koztoski, Joseph  
 Krahala, Josef  
 Krahel, Dominick  
 Kramiec, Ladeslaw  
 Kranowitz, Louis H.  
 Kranowitz, William C.  
 Kranzit, John P.  
 Krasian, Joseph F.  
 Krasowski, Steve  
 Kraus, Emil J.  
 Kraus, George E.  
 Kraus, John Frank  
 Kraus, Leo  
 Kraus, William Frank  
 Krause, Walter  
 Krauss, William  
 Krawcik, Walter  
 Krawiec, Rudolph  
 Krawiec, Wladyslaw  
 Krawl, Paul  
 Krech, George  
 Krech, William M.  
 Kreissig, Oscar F.  
 Kreissig, William Oscar  
 Krick, Howard V.  
 Krieger, Gustave  
 Kriker, Stephan  
 Krikorian, Aristokis Dve.  
 Krikorian, Toros Der  
 Krikrislanewies, Stanislaw  
 Krikstanavicus, Frank  
 Krish, Evan  
 Krisosauski, Antoni  
 Kristinsky, Anton  
 Kron, Carlyse G.  
 Kron, Kenneth  
 Kronholm, Ralph V.  
 Krukowski, Adam  
 Krystof, Michael  
 Krysztokip, Waleryan  
 Kryziak, Teofil  
 Krzysko, John  
 Kubetin, Fred  
 Kubilius, Frank  
 Kucharczyk, Stanislaw  
 Kuklinski, Joseph  
 Kukuc, Clemens  
 Kulakowski, Jan  
 Kulas, Franciszek  
 Kulas, Ignacy  
 Kulawiec, Frank  
 Kulbacki, Piotr  
 Kulecik, Stanislaw  
 Kulis, Anthony  
 Kulis, Frank  
 Kulnacz, Stanley  
 Kulukaskas, Frank  
 Kupfer, William H.  
 Kurasz, Jan  
 Kurgan, Franciszek  
 Kuseleski, Benny  
 Kutowiez, Alfons F.  
 Kutz, Glendening



Kuzia, Franciszek	Lehrer, Leon	Lozannikos, Peter
Kwansnik, Joseph	Leist, Frank E.	Lozowinkes, William
Kwasowski, Josef	Leist, Herman	Lucas, George B.
LaBarbera, Joseph J.	Lejsner, Leo	Lucenti, Thomas C.
Labaree, Leonard W.	Lemcris, John	Luckhina, Jack
Labas, Peter M.	Lempocky, Peter	Luckosiewicz, Stanislaw
Lacascwick, Peter	Lentine, Angelo	Lucksinger, George Fred
Lacava, Paul F.	Leodvian, Leon	Ludco, Ajanas
Lacavara, Leonardo A.	Leonard, Edward J.	Ludorf, Henry F.
LaFlamme, Alphonse	Leonard, Patrick	Luebeck, Fred G.
LaFlamme, Jules J.	Leonas, Kasemienas	Lukanec, Paul
Lagodzinski, Antoni	Leroux, James	Lundell, Rudolph
Lake, Michael	Leszezynski, Felix	Lundgren, Oscar C.
Lamb, William	Leszkiewicz, Joseph	Luty, Bronislus A.
Lambert, Frank	Leupold, Henry F.	Luty, Vincent
Lambert, George	Leventahl, Alexander J.	Luziettei, Agestino
Lambert, Leon	Levine, Abe	Lyman, Mortimer
Lancaster, Edward S.	Levin, Joseph	Lyman, Ray E.
Landa, Carl P.	Levitsky, Mike	Lyman, Robert C.
Landgren, Juddie L.	Lewicki, Michael	Lynch, Andrew
Lang, Fred Carl	Lewis, Edwin N.	Lynch, Charles
Lange, William E.	Lewis, George W.	Lynch, Cornelius
Lanx, John	Lewiskey, Anton Harry	Lynch, Francis F.
Lapinski, Jozef	LeWitt, Alfred	Lynch, James
LaRosa, Joseph	Liboria, Galante	Lynch, Joe
LaRose, Louis	Liebler, Andrew P.	Lynch, John C.
Larson, Albert	Ligsukis, Frank	Lynch, John W.
Larson, Arthur C.	Lind, Louis J.	Lynch, Michael J.
Larson, Charles A.	Lindgren, David F.	Lynch, Silas J.
Larson, Ludwig	Lindgren, Ernest Albin	Lynch, Stephen A.
Larson, Sigfried O.	Lindgren, John	Lynch, Thomas J.
Larson, William R.	Lindquist, Albert	Lyon, Waterman
Larzasz, Frank	Lindsay, Bert J.	MacAvay, Frank
Larzelere, Irving	Linn, William R.	Macholtz, Otto A.
Laskoski, Harry A.	Linton, James Russell B.	Macholtz, Walter A.
Laskowiez, Michael	Linton, Lloyd	Maciaz, Andro
Laurie, Howard F.	Lipman, David A.	MacKay, Charles D.
Lautman, Maurice F.	Lippin, Henry	MacKay, Lawrence
LaValley, Horace J.	Lis, Franciszek	MacKay, Norman
Lavin, Harry C.	Lis, Ignacy	Mackey, George
Law, William	Liscovitch, John	Mackowski, John
Lawless, Paul R.	Litke, Adam R.	Madden, Edmund T. Bailey
Lawrence, John Hayes	Litke, Emil	Madzaisz, John
Lawry, John Thomas	Locke, Julian F.	Maerz, John F.
Lawson, James A.	Lockery, Fred A.	Mag, Edward
Lawson, Wilbur F.	Lockwood, Maurice	Magnesi, Vito
Lawyer, Lamphere A.	Lockwood, Newton L.	Magnuson, Philip
Lazar, Abraham	Lockwood, Willis A.	Maguhiso, Savario
Lazar, Samuel	Lofgren, Edward	Maguhiso, Savario
Lazar, William	Logan, Frank	Mahaley, Joseph
Lazarski, Jozef	Logan, Fred	Maher, James F.
Leach, Eugene Francis	Logan, Henry R.	Maiella, John
Leades, Henry	Logan, John	Maier, Joseph Ward
Leary, William	Lojko, Nikolaj	Maier, Leonard C.
Leavitt, Edward P.	Lombardo, Angelo	Maier, William
Lech, Joseph	London, Irwin M.	Maietta, Michael
Lechovich, Paul	Long, Edward W.	Maikouski, Wacław
Leden, Axel	Long, John S.	Maikowski, Stev. H.
Leduc, Harry	Long, William G.	Mains, Mike
Lee, Herbert C.	Loomis, Howard W.	Majasz, Jan
Lee, Patrick	Loomis, John A.	Majk, Jozef
Lee, Robert E.	Loomis, Robert E.	Makarewicz, Ladislaus
Leeds, Albert D.	Loranta, Anthony	Makarewicz, Vincenty
Legenza, Stanley	Lovette, Louis	Makilin, Alex
Leghorn, George F.	Lorynec, Julys	Makowski, Leon
		Makrzak, Francis

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 Malinauskas, Joseph  
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 Malinowski, Tony  
 Malitski, John  
 Malley, James  
 Malley, Patrick J.  
 Malloy, John E.  
 Mahmfeldt, Carl John  
 Mahmfeldt, David H.  
 Mahngren, Emil F.  
 Malone, Harold J.  
 Maloney, Daniel  
 Maloney, Michael  
 Mamajek, Jozef  
 Mancafico, Sebastian  
 Manczuk, John  
 Mandolfo, Angelo  
 Mandolfo, Guiseppe  
 Mandolfo, Michael  
 Manee, Guion P.  
 Mankiewicz, Makary  
 Manoeelian, Suren  
 Manozgian, Kackadoor  
 Mansfield, Raymond J.  
 Marat, Martin  
 Marchette, Olinto  
 Marciszewski, John  
 Marcus, Abraham  
 Marcus, Samuel  
 Mardon, Albert P.  
 Marek, John  
 Margelot, Oswald A.  
 Marine, Patsy J.  
 Mariono, Arturo  
 Marino, Salvatore  
 Markham, Edward J.  
 Markham, Francis T.  
 Markiavecus, John  
 Marnelli, James  
 Marrocco, John  
 Marsh, Louis J.  
 Marsh, Willis G.  
 Marth, Harold  
 Martin, Clarence A.  
 Martin, Earl J.  
 Martin, Edward  
 Martin, Edward P.  
 Martin, James F.  
 Martin, Joe  
 Martin, John  
 Martin, John Adrian  
 Martin, Louis G.  
 Martin, Ralph J.  
 Martin, Thomas  
 Martin, Samuel  
 Martin, William  
 Martinelli, Giovanni  
 Marut, Martin  
 Marvin, Frank E.  
 Marwick, P. H.  
 Marx, Charles  
 Mascicke, Lucyan  
 Maslosky, John  
 Mason, John L.

Massesian, Satoor  
 Massey, Edward  
 Massimo, Tamburini  
 Matalonis, William  
 Matarazzo, Salvatore  
 Matiski, Stephen  
 Matosian, Paul  
 Mattarocci, Filip  
 Mattas, Joseph  
 Matthews, Harvey  
 Mattson, Jacob A.  
 Matulis, Adolph  
 Matulis, Tony  
 Matzen, Emery William  
 Mavres, John B.  
 May, Alfred  
 May, Francis P.  
 May, Joseph  
 Mazal, Paul  
 Mazza, Patrick  
 Mazza, Thomas F.  
 McAvay, Frank  
 McAvay, James P.  
 McAvay, Thomas P.  
 McCahill, James  
 McCall, James J.  
 McCarthy, Charles Alphonse  
 McCarthy, Charles C.  
 McCarthy, Edward William  
 McCarthy, John Joseph  
 McCarthy, Thomas J.  
 McCarthy, William J.  
 McCoon, Francis Joseph  
 McCormick, Thomas F.  
 McCrum, Walter  
 McCue, Thomas F., Jr.  
 McDermott, James J.  
 McDermott, Joseph F.  
 McDonald, Irving T.  
 McDonough, Francis P.  
 McEnroe, Joseph  
 McEnroe, Wilbur P.  
 McGinnis, Charles H.  
 McGinnis, George  
 McGrath, John J.  
 McGrath, John V.  
 McGuire, Thomas F.  
 McHale, Hubert V.  
 McIntyre, James  
 McIntyre, Robert E.  
 McIntyre, William Donald  
 McKay, George  
 McKay, John W.  
 McKay, William H.  
 McKee, Otto J.  
 McKenna, James D.  
 McKeon, Philip J.  
 McKirdy, Howard S.  
 McKirdy, Norman J.  
 McKirdy, Stuart W.  
 McLaughlin, John  
 McNamara, Daniel J.  
 McNamara, Frank P.  
 McNamara, Thomas F.  
 Meehan, Joseph P.

Melley, Frank  
 Meng, Alfred  
 Menos, Edward L.  
 Menousek, Henry O.  
 Mensleris, Antonis  
 Mercer, Frederick A.  
 Merza, Robert R.  
 Merza, Yousepoos E.  
 Messenger, Edward J.  
 Messenger, George H.  
 Messina, Nicola  
 Metty, Robert  
 Meyer, Richard H.  
 Meyers, Charles  
 Meyers, John R.  
 Michaels, Ernest Walter  
 Michaels, Walter  
 Michel, Cesare  
 Michel, Joseph H.  
 Middleton, Charles W.  
 Mido, Guiseppe  
 Miezna, John J.  
 Migacz, Ignacy  
 Migatz, Joseph  
 Mighion, Constantios  
 Mignault, Francis J.  
 Mignecr, Vato  
 Mihalko, Mike  
 Mikalojoski, Tony  
 Mikatitch, Frank  
 Mike, Joseph  
 Mikhionis, Anthony  
 Mikulakas, John  
 Mileski, Joseph  
 Milligins, Constantine  
 Milkey, Walter C.  
 Miller, Aaron  
 Miller, Abner  
 Miller, Daniel R.  
 Miller, Donald  
 Miller, Fred E.  
 Miller, George  
 Miller, Harry A.  
 Miller, Harry W.  
 Miller, John B.  
 Miller, John F.  
 Miller, Otto S.  
 Miller, Robert B.  
 Miller, Hugh W., Jr.  
 Miller, William Conrad  
 Miller, William F.  
 Miller, William J.  
 Millerick, Ernest J.  
 Milliano, Frank  
 Milowski, Frank  
 Mirza, Ephrim  
 Misiewicz, Jerzy  
 Miskavich, Wadislaw  
 Miszcionatis, Anthony  
 Mitchell, Charles, Dr.  
 Mitchell, Edwin W.  
 Mitchell, Howard G.  
 Mitchell, Ralph J.  
 Mockiewicz, Teofil  
 Modasto, Casille



Modeen, Simons  
 Moffitt, Bernard A.  
 Mojkowski, Wacław  
 Molander, George A.  
 Molander, Harry A.  
 Molander, Philip E.  
 Molyneux, James F.  
 Mondzeski, George C.  
 Mongiardo, Nicola  
 Moniewicz, Jan  
 Monkiewicz, Bolesław W.  
 Monsees, Fred  
 Montague, Sidney A.  
 Montano, Peter  
 Montano, Samuel  
 Montass, Sam  
 Montguir, Peter  
 Moody, Ralph C.  
 Mooney, Thomas F.  
 Mooradian, Matthew  
 Moore, Allen  
 Moore, Frederick George  
 Moore, George A.  
 Moore, James F.  
 Moore, John Vincent  
 Morans, Leslie D.  
 Morawski, Walery  
 Moreodo, Fedal  
 Mordes, Władysław  
 Morey, Garfield J.  
 Morin, Leo E.  
 Morkowski, Joseph  
 Morocco, John  
 Morris, Adolf  
 Morrissey, Francis  
 Mordtwa, Paul  
 Morus, Viktor M.  
 Moskowski, Joseph  
 Mosley, James  
 Motta, Santa  
 Mroz, Joseph  
 Mukon, Dominkas  
 Mulconry, Walter T.  
 Mullen, Edward  
 Mullin, Harry Robert  
 Mullin, Thomas  
 Mulvihill, Francis A.  
 Mulvihill, William James  
 Mulvihill, Tom  
 Munger, Lewis S.  
 Munson, Harry A.  
 Murawski, Nikodem  
 Mure, Giuseppe  
 Murgyn, Constantyn  
 Murphy, Christopher  
 Murphy, Donald J.  
 Murphy, Edmund Joseph  
 Murphy, Fred  
 Murphy, George Paul  
 Murphy, J. Frederick  
 Murphy, James P.  
 Murphy, John  
 Murphy, Thomas W.  
 Murphy, Walter V.  
 Murphy, William J.

Murray, James  
 Murth, Harold  
 Murtha, Raymond C.  
 Murzyn, Constantyn  
 Musante, Frank J.  
 Musante, George  
 Myers, Frank L.  
 Musante, Augustus B.  
 Myers, Maurice D.  
 Nadolny, John  
 Nageol, Michael  
 Nagle, Richard  
 Nair, Israel  
 Nair, Louis J.  
 Nair, Louis, Jr.  
 Nair, Thomas  
 Nalewajek, Paulin  
 Namlec, Michael  
 Napaletano, Cesario A.  
 Naples, Patrick W.  
 Nardelli, Michael  
 Nargiewicz, Louis  
 Nartowicz, Teofil  
 Nasjadka, Heronin  
 Natonewicz, Michael  
 Natzke, Frederick  
 Nazary, Wyllis  
 Neale, Charles E., Jr.  
 Nealon, Joseph A.  
 Nealon, Robert F.  
 Nearing, Dudley T.  
 Negrini, Peter  
 Negro, Guiseppe  
 Nejck, William  
 Nejjfield, August Joseph  
 Nelewojek, Paul  
 Nell, James W.  
 Nelson, Axel Hjalmer  
 Nelson, Carl  
 Nelson, Carl J.  
 Nelson, Carl W.  
 Nelson, Charles A.  
 Nelson, Ernest R.  
 Nelson, Fred  
 Nelson, George R.  
 Nelson, Gustave  
 Nelson, Hilmer W.  
 Nelson, Louis G.  
 Nelson, Philip A.  
 Nelson, Russell N.  
 Nesesian, Paul G.  
 Nesta, Alexander  
 Nesta, Samuel A.  
 Neuman, Adolph  
 Neuman, William  
 Neumann, Henry  
 Neurath, Philip  
 Neurath, William F.  
 Nevulis, Anthony  
 Nevulis, George  
 Newick, Efreim  
 Newton, Harold D.  
 Newton, J. C.  
 Nezas, Oscar  
 Nickola, Isaac

Niedzwiecki, Joseph A.  
 Niedzwecki, Alexander  
 Niedzwecki, Leo  
 Niedzwecki, Kazimierz  
 Niemiec, Peter  
 Niemirow, Stanley  
 Niksa, Stanisław  
 Nilson, Henry E.  
 Nimiro, Bernard P.  
 Nimiro, Henry E.  
 Nobitz, Rudolph  
 Noe, Oswald J.  
 Noonan, John J.  
 Norczyk, Frank  
 Norden, Edward G.  
 Nordgren, Gustav  
 Noren, Alfred E.  
 Norkum, Frank  
 Norton, Dewey M.  
 Norton, Leon  
 Norton, W. E.  
 Norton, Warren R.  
 Nortowicz, Vincent  
 Novello, James  
 Novmerwicz, William  
 Nowak, Bronisław  
 Nowicke, Henry  
 Nowik, John  
 Nowkowski, Kazmir  
 Novvoi, Feliks  
 Nyack, Albert C.  
 Nyborg, Arthur J.  
 Nyborg, Harold  
 Nygren, Oscar  
 Nyquist, Edward William  
 Nystrom, G. L.  
 Obenauf, Ernest R.  
 Oberg, Carl A. L.  
 Oberg, Philip  
 O'Brien, Francis L.  
 O'Brien, Frank J.  
 O'Brien, James E.  
 O'Brien, James F.  
 O'Brien, John F.  
 O'Brien, John J.  
 O'Brien, Joseph D.  
 O'Brien, Joseph M.  
 O'Brien, Joseph P.  
 O'Brien, William  
 O'Brien, William J.  
 Ochenkowsk, Toni  
 O'Connell, Edward D.  
 O'Connor, Dennis P.  
 O'Connor, Harry  
 O'Day, James  
 O'Day, William J.  
 O'Dea, Daniel  
 O'Dell, William F.  
 Odin, Clifford A.  
 Odishwo, Echao  
 Odman, Henry Walter  
 Ogonowski, Stanley  
 O'Gorman, Harold R.  
 Ogren, David R.

Ogren, Edward E.  
 O'Keefe, Daniel E.  
 O'Keefe, Frank V.  
 O'Keefe, James C.  
 Okenquist, Edward  
 Okenquist, Harry H.  
 Okula, Adam  
 Okula, Alexander  
 O'Kula, Joseph  
 Okula, Joseph  
 Okula, Louis  
 Okuta, Josef  
 Olcott, George  
 O'Leary, Robert F.  
 Olenden, Josef  
 Olgin, Stanley  
 Oliver, Burdette R.  
 Olnehosky, John  
 Olochwoszcz, Adolph  
 Olsen, Arthur  
 Olsen, Eric S.  
 Olson, Adolph S.  
 Olson, Arthur M.  
 Olson, Carl A.  
 Olson, Charles A.  
 Olson, Eric H.  
 Olson, Ernest  
 Olson, Gustav  
 Olson, Philip R.  
 Onanian, Garabed  
 Ondrick, John  
 O'Neill, John E.  
 O'Neill, Patrick J.  
 O'Neill, Raymond  
 O'Neil, Robert P.  
 O'Neill, Charles  
 O'Neill, James  
 O'Neill, Martin L.  
 Onorato, James V.  
 Ophana, Isaac  
 Oquist, Albert H.  
 Oquist, Arthur H. S.  
 Oralik, Stanislaw  
 Orcutt, Howard Fred  
 Orloske, Walter E.  
 Orlowski, John Edward  
 Orvis, Charles W.  
 Oslund, Edwin R.  
 Osowski, Powel  
 Oster, John W., Jr.  
 Ostrowski, John Walter  
 Ostrowski, Joseph  
 Ostrowski, Stanley  
 Overstrom, Henry E.  
 Overstrom, Iver J.  
 Owszak, Adam  
 Pac, Marciem  
 Pac, Peter  
 Pacci, Ferdinandi  
 Pacyna, Francissek  
 Pacyna, Joseph  
 Padhal, Thomas  
 Palarson, Henry  
 Palaskensky, Peter  
 Palr, Peter

Panish, John  
 Panos, John  
 Pansovich, Alex P.  
 Pansczyk, Stanislaw  
 Paonessa, Louis S.  
 Papazian, Arthur M.  
 Pape, Robert J.  
 Papenforth, Herman A.  
 Papenforth, Paul G., Jr.  
 Pappianni, Samuel  
 Paquette, Joseph T.  
 Paquette, Philip J.  
 Pardo, Joseph  
 Parferos, Savos  
 Parker, Donald  
 Parker, Luther J.  
 Parker, Matthew B.  
 Parker, Wesley  
 Parkington, James H.  
 Parsons, James B.  
 Parsons, Monroe H.  
 Parzyck, Konstanty  
 Pascoe, Arthur J.  
 Pastick, Alex N.  
 Patrus, Peter  
 Paul, Albert W.  
 Paul, Oswald W.  
 Paulczyk, Koste  
 Paulson, Arthur J.  
 Paulson, Hjalmer P. L.  
 Pawelski, Alex  
 Pawlowsky, Frank  
 Pearl, Ross  
 Pease, Maurice H.  
 Pechout, Anthony  
 Peck, Albert W., Jr.  
 Peck, Eugene C.  
 Pekarski, John  
 Peliksga, Adam  
 Pelk, Stanley  
 Pena, Frank  
 Pendolf, Joseph  
 Penta, Umberto  
 Peorkowski, Ignatz  
 Peplau, Rudolph O.  
 Perkins, Carlyle  
 Perun, George  
 Perzan, Stanislaw  
 Peszko, Edward  
 Peter, John  
 Peters, Leo  
 Peterson, Arthur E.  
 Peterson, David W.  
 Peterson, Edward W.  
 Peterson, Emery G.  
 Peterson, Harry A.  
 Peterson, Herbert  
 Peterson, John Byer  
 Peterson, John K.  
 Peterson, Julius B.  
 Peterson, Merwin O.  
 Peterson, Oscar  
 Petroski, Jacob P.  
 Petrozello, Guiseppa  
 Petts, Arthur H.

Pfeiffer, Henry B.  
 Phelps, Albert C.  
 Phelps, George B.  
 Pherson, Ernest C.  
 Phillips, Leroy E.  
 Phillips, Mike  
 Piatkiewicz, Joseph  
 Piazza, Frank  
 Pickup, Lowell S.  
 Pieczulis, John  
 Pienkowski, Wasil  
 Pierce, Leyland T.  
 Pierce, Merwin  
 Pierce, Whitney  
 Piersa, Victor  
 Pierson, Robert T.  
 Pietrzak, Frank  
 Pignatelli, Louis F.  
 Pihl, Paul  
 Pikiel, Jozef  
 Pilkiewicz, Adam  
 Pilkierus, Isidore  
 Pillard, Basil H.  
 Pilz, Alfred E.  
 Pilz, Rudolph A.  
 Pinches, Francis W.  
 Pinches, Richard B.  
 Pinches, Robert B.  
 Pinto, Albert  
 Pinto, Fred  
 Pinto, Guiseppa  
 Pinto, Joseph  
 Pinto, Michael  
 Piorkowski, Piotr  
 Piorkouski, Stanislaw  
 Piortroski, Czeslaw  
 Pisarko, Michael  
 Piskorko, Michael  
 Pison, John  
 Pistrutto, Angelino  
 Pittsinger, Davis B.  
 Pizzoto, James  
 Platt, Percival  
 Pletzskitus, William  
 Plitt, Amel  
 Plocharzyk, Michael  
 Plochartzick, Stanley A. Jr.  
 Ploharsky, Stanislaw  
 Pluecker, Arthur E.  
 Pneuman, Arthur H.  
 Pochiyalski, Wojciech  
 Pochylski, Stephen  
 Podsiadlo, Andrew  
 Poglitsch, Frank  
 Pohlman, Walter E.  
 Poinelli, Domenik  
 Polinski, Jan  
 Politis, William  
 Polka, Wladislaw  
 Polubinski, Joseph  
 Polumbo, Frank  
 Popielarski, Henry  
 Popielorczyk, Wladislaw  
 Poppel, Rudolph  
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 Porta, Lewis Paul  
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 Poscho, Joseph  
 Poszkus, Justin William  
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 Powell, John A.  
 Powers, Cedric  
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 Prampa, Joseph A.  
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 Preisser, Julius  
 Preston, John W.  
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 Primrose, Clarence S.  
 Pritchard, Richard E.  
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 Protagile, Domenico  
 Protass, Harry  
 Provost, Newman  
 Prusinowski, Peter  
 Prybylski, Alex  
 Pszczolkowski, Karol  
 Pszczolkowski, Wladyslaw  
 Ptcharezik, Mickal  
 Pucci, Erico  
 Pucci, Ferdinand  
 Pucci, Leno  
 Pucci, Ugo  
 Puchola, Josef  
 Pucilowski, Alex  
 Pulek, John  
 Puppel, Adolph  
 Puppel, Albert  
 Puppel, Gerhardt  
 Puppel, Henry  
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 Putun, Andrew  
 Pyne, Earl  
 Pyzow, John  
 Queenin, Raymond J.  
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 Quilty, Harold  
 Quilty, James J.  
 Quinlevan, Francis  
 Quinlevan, William B.  
 Rabinow, Louis  
 Rachlin, George  
 Rachlin, Irving I.  
 Radivonchek, Anton  
 Radyhs, Anthony  
 Radzevivia, Kesimilos  
 Radziewiec, Stanley  
 Radzikowsky, Leon  
 Radziwonowicz, Aleks  
 Radzvicous, Joseph  
 Ragolis, John  
 Ragowski, James

Ragsdale, Walter E.  
 Rahaley, J. J.  
 Rainsford, Wilbur T.  
 Ramm, Henry F.  
 Ramsay, Claxton  
 Ramsey, Frank J.  
 Ramsdell, Fred  
 Rand, Raymond R.  
 Raponetti, John  
 Ratcliffe, Glenn V.  
 Rauskis, Powilas  
 Ravilla, Gennario  
 Ravizza, James  
 Ravizza, Secando W.  
 Rawlings, George D.  
 Rawlings, Howard C.  
 Ray, James  
 Razatis, Bruno  
 Razewitz, Vincent  
 Reardon, Daniel H.  
 Reardon, Michael F.  
 Rebuski, Matthew  
 Rechert, Otto A.  
 Recknagel, Louic C.  
 Recknagel, Richard O.  
 Record, Robert Vance  
 Record, Vernon G.  
 Redden, Wesley G.  
 Redziewicz, Leo  
 Reeglychyn, Michael  
 Reeve, Joseph  
 Regliszyn, Michael  
 Reilly, Francis M.  
 Reilly, Frank A.  
 Reilly, John Thomas  
 Reilly, Thomas J.  
 Reinboldt, Edward  
 Relay, Charles H.  
 Reluga, Mike  
 Reluga, Nicholas  
 Rembisz, Jan  
 Remuth, Robert F.  
 Remuz, John  
 Reney, Joseph  
 Renshaw, Clarence  
 Rent, Emil  
 Rentel, Joe  
 Repnicki, Ignacy  
 Reuther, William O.  
 Revoir, William H.  
 Rewiski, Joseph  
 Reynolds, Charles P.  
 Reynolds, Hubert  
 Reynolds, John H.  
 Reynolds, Luke V.  
 Rhoades, Ross.  
 Ribocouskas, Michael  
 Riccardo, Guiseppe G.  
 Riccardo, Montanari  
 Rice, Albert D.  
 Rice, Harold  
 Rice, Henry W.  
 Rice, Richard  
 Rice, Walter A.

Richardson, Andrew F.  
 Richardson, George William  
 Richardson, Wallace  
 Richter, Ernest H.  
 Riehl, John  
 Riley, Basil Charles  
 Riley, Fred H.  
 Riley, George J.  
 Riley, William  
 Rinertz, John  
 Ringrose, Elias T.  
 Ripley, Eugene Bradford, Jr.  
 Ritter, Ernest  
 Rittner, Carl  
 Rivers, Edward J.  
 Rizzia, Salvatore  
 Robb, Andrew  
 Robb, Andrew B.  
 Robbins, Harold  
 Roberts, Edward  
 Roberts, Frank  
 Roberts, Warren  
 Robertson, Ernest  
 Robertson, Francis LeRoy  
 Robertson, Harry Nathaniel  
 Robertson, Sander F.  
 Robinson, David M.  
 Robinson, Gordon M.  
 Robinson, Henry J.  
 Robinson, Reginald T.  
 Robinson, Wilfred J.  
 Robroy, Louis  
 Roccasecca, Frank  
 Rocca, Bastalo  
 Roche, Harry O.  
 Roche, James C.  
 Roche, Joseph W.  
 Roche, William D.  
 Roches, Bottromeyus  
 Rock, Clarence F.  
 Rockwell, Walter S.  
 Rodrick, Benjamin  
 Rodrigues, Benjamin  
 Rodzvicus, Joseph  
 Rogac, Anthony  
 Rogers, James P.  
 Rogers, John J.  
 Rogers, Philip H.  
 Rogin, John  
 Rocki, Benny  
 Roh, Francisik  
 Rolf, George  
 Rollins, Milton A.  
 Roman, Blasus  
 Roman, John  
 Roman, Michael, Jr.  
 Romanchuk, Joseph  
 Romansiewicz, Stanley  
 Romerio, Daniel L.  
 Rooney, David  
 Roos, Hilding V.  
 Root, Albert  
 Root, Burritt A.  
 Root, George P.  
 Ropiak, Jan

Ropiak, Stanley  
 Rosa, Philip D.  
 Rosario, Oliva  
 Rose, Frank J.  
 Roseen, Ernest T.  
 Rosenberg, David  
 Rosensweig, Walter Fred  
 Rosiek, Joseph  
 Ross, Albert E.  
 Ross, Charles  
 Ross, Edward W.  
 Ross, Edwin Diehl  
 Ross, Philip David  
 Rothfeder, Arthur L.  
 Rothfeder, Joseph L.  
 Rothfeder, Samuel T.  
 Roulard, Albert P.  
 Roulard, Antonio  
 Roullard, James  
 Rouillard, Joseph  
 Rourke, John F.  
 Rouskiz, Joseph  
 Routhier, Cyril Peter  
 Rowan, Michael  
 Rowland, William S.  
 Roy, Arthur J.  
 Roziecki, Pawel  
 Rucci, Seno  
 Ruczik, Alex  
 Rudge, William S.  
 Rudman, John  
 Rudy, Stanley  
 Rudycka, Anthony  
 Rueo, John  
 Rulka, Frank  
 Runkey, Fred  
 Ruskerwicz, Henry  
 Ruskowski, Peter  
 Ruszczyk, Ferdinand  
 Ruszczyk, Julian  
 Ruszczyk, Wladyslaw P.  
 Rutiski, Paul  
 Rutkowski, John E.  
 Rutkowski, Kasimierz  
 Rutkus, Felix  
 Ryan, Edward  
 Ryan, James H.  
 Ryan, Michael F.  
 Ryan, Michael J.  
 Ryan, William J.  
 Rybeck, William H.  
 Rycka, Joe  
 Ryiz, Stanley  
 Sablaski, Boleslaw  
 Sabolewski, Frank  
 Sacuiat, William  
 Saczek, Frank  
 Sadis, Joseph  
 Sadowski, Joseph A.  
 Sagajczuk, Antoni  
 Sagan, Stanley  
 Sagan, Walenty  
 Sagodzinski, Anton  
 Sahac, Jacob  
 Sakalis, Emanuel P.

Sakaluski, Joseph  
 Sakowski, Frank  
 Salamon, Frank  
 Salerno, Philip P.  
 Saltus, Charles  
 Saltus, Frank  
 Sam, Soyod  
 Sampson, George  
 Samsel, Jan  
 Samsel, John  
 Samsel, Walenty  
 Sanada, Vincent M.  
 Sandberg, Alexander H.  
 Sanders, Howard H.  
 Sanders, John Charles  
 Sanders, William H.  
 Sandquist, David A.  
 Sandquist, Lambert E.  
 Sandstrom, Albert G.  
 Sandstrom, Arvid N.  
 Santucio, Vincenzo  
 Sapko, Pawel  
 Sapulel, John  
 Sareno, Saverio  
 Sargis, John  
 Sargis, John A.  
 Sargis, Joseph  
 Sarisky, Frank P.  
 Sarkis, John  
 Sarkisian, Marscat  
 Sarrantanio, Joseph  
 Sarwinski, Alex  
 Sastk, Frank  
 Satalino, Anton  
 Satalino, Frank  
 Satkowski, Joseph  
 Sautter, Harry A.  
 Savage, John H.  
 Savage, Joseph W.  
 Savakas, Fotius  
 Saviski, Fred  
 Savisky, Louie  
 Sawicki, Frank  
 Sawicki, Stanislaw  
 Sawicki, Steve  
 Sawrusewicz, Joe  
 Saxon, Savas P.  
 Scallis, Alfred  
 Scapellati, Philip  
 Scaramuzzo, Charles A.  
 Scarlett, George W.  
 Schal., Emil F.  
 Schade, Alford T.  
 Schade, Fred W.  
 Schaeffer, Abraham  
 Schaeffer, Louis William  
 Schaeffer, Otto John  
 Scharff, John F. C.  
 Scheeler, Daniel G.  
 Scheeler, George  
 Scheidler, George F.  
 Scheidler, Harold K.  
 Scheidler, Henry A.  
 Scheppard, M. G.  
 Scheuy, Harry E.

Schick, Charles A.  
 Schilling, Frederick E.  
 Schilling, Thomas W.  
 Schindewolf, Walter Otto  
 Schleiger, William C.  
 Schmidt, Frank  
 Schmidt, Henry C.  
 Schmidt, Julius  
 Schmidt, William R.  
 Schneider, Paul O.  
 Schofield, Ralph L.  
 Schofield, Roy  
 Schofield, William J.  
 Schrager, Emil  
 Schroedel, Herman, Jr.  
 Schroeder, Frank C.  
 Schroeder, Fred  
 Schroeder, John M.  
 Schuetze, Theodore F.  
 Schultz, Adolph W.  
 Schultz, Edwin  
 Schultz, William C.  
 Schultz, William J.  
 Schussler, John J.  
 Schwab, Louis C.  
 Schweikert, Otto H.  
 Scofield, Ellsworth Sage  
 Scott, James L.  
 Scott, O.  
 Scott, William W.  
 Sczubelik, Edward  
 Seaman, John W.  
 Searle, Kenneth M.  
 Searle, Raymond E.  
 Seatar, E. Dunlap  
 Sechrest, Edward  
 Seffer, Frank  
 Segan, Walenty  
 Segenza, Stanley  
 Segerberg, Rolf Frederick  
 Seifel, Alexander  
 Seiring, Louis  
 Sekuta, Stanislaw  
 Selander, Dewey O.  
 Selander, Ernest H.  
 Selander, Frank H.  
 Seledyn, Stanley  
 Seltzer, Charles R.  
 Seltzer, Henry L.  
 Semasko, Alexander  
 Senf, Howard  
 Senk, Jozef  
 Seremit, John L.  
 Serguis, Benjamin  
 Serra, John Antonio  
 Seymour, William Henry  
 Seyto, John  
 Shahinian, Harry M.  
 Shailer, Robert MacArthur  
 Shailer, Russell H.  
 Shaw, E.  
 Shea, John J.  
 Shea, Michael F.  
 Sheehan, James C.  
 Sheehan, William



Shearer, Francis  
 Sheldon, Curtiss L.  
 Shelton, George Trask  
 Sherman, Robert H.  
 Shine, George J.  
 Shinko, Jan  
 Shulman, Samuel L.  
 Shumsky, Leo R.  
 Sidesowfsky, Alex E.  
 Sidlek, Joseph  
 Siegel, Hans Albin  
 Siekicwicz, Paul  
 Sievers, Howard  
 Sievers, William C.  
 Sikora, William P.  
 Silva, Daniel P.  
 Silvestro, Lincoln  
 Simanski, John  
 Simino, Sylvester  
 Simon, Andrew  
 Simonson, Herman C.  
 Simpson, Harold  
 Singer, Arlin A.  
 Sinsky, Alexander  
 Sinto, John  
 Siomakevicz, Thomas  
 Sivider, Stanislaus  
 Sixt, Adolph  
 Sjolander, Harold  
 Skarebka, Karl  
 Skelly, Charles  
 Skelly, George M.  
 Skielkowski, Peter  
 Skinner, Dwight  
 Skinner, Sherrod E.  
 Skoncynay, John  
 Skorupski, Anthony  
 Skorupski, Ignatci  
 Skotnicki, Wojciech  
 Skownek, Peter  
 Skrabilis, Natausis  
 Slack, Howard E.  
 Slarionski, Adam  
 Slate, Howard H.  
 Slater, Harold G.  
 Slater, Joseph Healey  
 Sleath, Louis  
 Slomski, Edmont  
 Smetka, Boleslaus  
 Smidt, Jassef  
 Smigel, Stanislaw  
 Smith, Andrew J.  
 Smith, Charlie  
 Smith, Clarence J.  
 Smith, Douglas C.  
 Smith, Edson Sherwood  
 Smith, Franklin  
 Smith, Harold Parker  
 Smith, Howard William  
 Smith, John J.  
 Smith, Joseph  
 Smith, Joseph C., Jr.  
 Smith, Joseph M.  
 Smith, Peter  
 Smith, Philip J.

Smith, Robert A.  
 Smith, Robert J.  
 Smith, Stanley  
 Smith, Thomas  
 Smith, Thomas J.  
 Smith, Walter J.  
 Smith, William J.  
 Smith, William J.  
 Smith, Willis  
 Smymansky, Faustyn  
 Smyrk, Richard A.  
 Snowman, Fred E.  
 Sobcheke, Naum  
 Sobel, Walery  
 Sobolewski, Roch  
 Sobolowsky, Frank  
 Socha, John  
 Sodergren, William  
 Sojko, Michael  
 Sokowich, Joseph  
 Solakian, Setrak  
 Somers, Joseph  
 Sopko, Adolph  
 Sorel, Arthur R.  
 Sorice, Carmen  
 Sosin, Tomasz  
 Sovolenski, Francisek  
 Sowinski, Joseph  
 Speenberg, Theodore  
 Spencer, Harold W.  
 Spencer, Robert R.  
 Sperry, George M.  
 Splettstoezer, Charles  
 Spooner, George F.  
 Springsteen, John  
 Spurvey, Richard  
 Squillance, Orlando  
 Squillace, Salvatore  
 Squire, William W. T.  
 Squires, Harry F.  
 Sruba, Boleslaw  
 Stabert, Emil Henry  
 Stabbert, Fred Edward  
 Stachelek, Stanley  
 Stachelek, Steve  
 Stahelek, Ignacy  
 Stack, Edward J.  
 Stadler, John, Jr.  
 Stadler, William A.  
 Stagerman, Eugene  
 Stagis, Joseph E.  
 Stahelleck, Stanley J.  
 Stahowiak, Stephan  
 Staltner, Herman  
 Stanczyk, John  
 Stange, Paul  
 Stanislawczyk, Joseph  
 Stankewitz, Julius  
 Stanley, Charles F.  
 Stanley, Theodore  
 Standquist, Frank  
 Standquist, Samuel E.  
 Stanton, Michael E.  
 Stanulevich, John  
 Stanwix, Lester B.

Stark, Drew D.  
 Starr, Burgis, P.  
 Starr, Samuel J.  
 Stasinsky, Adam  
 Stavrides, George  
 Stawecki, Bronislaw  
 Stawicki, Pawel  
 Stawsenk, Steve  
 Steed, Harold  
 Steed, Harry N.  
 Steele, John H.  
 Stefanick, Stanley  
 Steiner, William C.  
 Steiner, William H.  
 Steinman, Frederick N.  
 Stella, Santo  
 Stemoniowski, Victor  
 Stempien, Andrew  
 Steponovico, Charles  
 Stevens, George L.  
 Stichtenoth, Albert F.  
 Stickels, Melville E.  
 Stiquel, Edwin J.  
 Stimmell, Carl C.  
 Stockwell, William M.  
 Stone, Charles Palmer  
 Stone, Royal H.  
 Storey, John Joseph  
 Storey, William F.  
 Stoskelusas, Adam  
 Stotts, Harold A.  
 Stotts, Howard  
 Stowell, Oliver S.  
 Strajkowski, Adam  
 Stramejole, Guiseppe  
 Strohecker, John F.  
 Strohecker, Leopold  
 Strolls, John  
 Strzyzejewski, Alexander  
 St. Thomas, Leo Edward  
 Stumpp, Fred G.  
 Stunia, Peter  
 Suhcicke, Ladislaus  
 Suchokilski, Michael  
 Suchwalko, Lucian  
 Suess, John  
 Sujdak, Frank  
 Suke, John  
 Sulik, Louis  
 Sullivan, Albert V.  
 Sullivan, Bernard V.  
 Sullivan, Cyrillius  
 Sullivan, Edward G.  
 Sullivan, Edward J.  
 Sullivan, Eugene A.  
 Sullivan, James A.  
 Sullivan, John P.  
 Sullivan, Leo R.  
 Sullivan, Owen  
 Sullivan, William J.  
 Sunderland, Philip  
 Simeson, Gunner H.  
 Suprenaut, Edward  
 Surko, Julius  
 Surko, Otto Fred  
 Suski, Peter

Sutula, Paul  
 Sutula, Vincenty  
 Svenson, Henry N.  
 Swainey, Homer L.  
 Swanson, Albert S.  
 Swanson, Alfred S.  
 Swanson, Arthur P.  
 Swanson, Charles F.  
 Swanson, Ernest  
 Swanson, Frederick  
 Swanson, Gunnard William  
 Swanson, John A.  
 Sweeney, John J.  
 Sweeney, William J.  
 Sweet, Clifton W.  
 Swider, Walter  
 Swift, Harold E.  
 Swift, Robert P.  
 Sylvester, Albert  
 Sylvester, Andrew  
 Symolon, Zigmund  
 Szadzus, John  
 Szczapkowski, Anthony  
 Szczepanik, Anthony  
 Szczepanski, Wincenty  
 Szeffel, Joseph F.  
 Sziaowski, Constanti  
 Szmit, Joe  
 Szostek, Frank  
 Szpeina, Alexander  
 Szydlo, Wojciech  
 Szymanski, Tanstyn  
 Szymzakiewicz, Michael  
 Szyskiewicz, Frank  
 Tacenda, Charles  
 Taisher, Paul R.  
 Tajmajer, Wady  
 Talalaj, Felix  
 Talbot, George J.  
 Talia, Andrew  
 Tamroz, Philip P.  
 Tanculski, Peter  
 Tanguay, Arthur  
 Tanguay, Edward  
 Tanski, Bolick  
 Tarasanckas, John  
 Tarasoff, John  
 Tarediema, Josef  
 Tarvedian, Ayiz  
 Tashjian, Hagop  
 Tattersall, J. H.  
 Tausania, Nick Papa  
 Taylor, Edgerton  
 Taylor, Sherman A.  
 Tedasco, Charles  
 Temple, William  
 Terwilliger, Willis  
 Thoma, Frederick W.  
 Thompson, Baden P.  
 Thompson, Benjamin H.  
 Thompson, Ernest Darold  
 Thompson, Harold G.  
 Thompson, John Peter  
 Thompson, Loomis  
 Thomson, Sanford K.  
 Thurner, Conrade J.

Timbrell, Howard A.  
 Timmons, Lee  
 Tinti, Fernando  
 Tinty, Leon  
 Tirozzi, Tomado  
 Tiskewicz, Wladislaw  
 Tkacz, Nicholas  
 Tocioio, Martin  
 Toizia, Joseph P.  
 Tofin, Joseph  
 Tomashewski, Leo  
 Tomaszewski, Adolf  
 Tomlin, Raymond W.  
 Tompkins, Garwood S.  
 Tontarski, Alexander  
 Tontarski, Stanley M.  
 Toomey, Edmond J.  
 Topa, John  
 Topa, Paul W.  
 Topalian, George K.  
 Torin, Joseph  
 Toscano, John  
 Towers, Eddie Yelda  
 Tozaski, Peter  
 Traceski, Charles F.  
 Traceski, Gabriel F.  
 Traceski, Stanley J.  
 Traceski, Thomas  
 Tracy, Roger  
 Tracz, Joseph F.  
 Tragakis, Peter  
 Trask, William S.  
 Travers, Walter  
 Trechea, Edward  
 Trembly, Arthur  
 Tremper, Arthur E.  
 Tresilli, Giovanni  
 Trinca, Angelo  
 Troup, Frederick S.  
 Truscio, James  
 Trzaska, Joseph  
 Trzasko, Piate  
 Tucker, Raymond  
 Tull, John C.  
 Tullock, William  
 Tully, Charles  
 Tully, Walter H.  
 Turek, Joseph  
 Turnbull, Andrew E.  
 Turner, John C.  
 Tuttis, Anthony  
 Tuttle, Harold S.  
 Tuttle, Merwin H.  
 Tuverson, Dalbert W.  
 Tyler, Frederick W.  
 Tynan, James William  
 Typolski, Adam  
 Uccello, Joseph  
 Uchalik, Stanley B.  
 Uhlig, Max R.  
 Ulrich, William  
 Unterspan, Gustave  
 Unwin, George J.  
 Upson, Everett L.  
 Urabik, Peter  
 Urban, Frank J.

Urban, John  
 Urbanowicz, John  
 Uryga, Piotr  
 Ustach, Tony  
 Usher, James  
  
 Valente, Angelle  
 Valentine, Frank J.  
 Valentine, John J.  
 Valliers, Leo P.  
 Vance, Johnstone  
 Vance, Robert C.  
 Vangel, Krisco  
 Vanienetta, John Battistta  
 Vasaris, Julius  
 Vasques, Paul  
 Vassilakis, Nick M.  
 Vater, Fred William  
 Vater, George M.  
 Vater, Otto Louis  
 Vaznelis, John  
 Vecchiareno, Virgilio  
 Veley, Delbert  
 Veley, Wilbert  
 Velleno, Joseph  
 Venberg, Albert  
 Venberg, Axel G.  
 Venberg, Conrad F.  
 Venberg, William  
 Vensavitch, Stanley  
 Vensel, Frank E.  
 Verrillo, John  
 Victorick, Benjamin J.  
 Vinakaitis, Joseph  
 Visialga, Joseph  
 Vogel, Walter M.  
 Voight, Howard R.  
 Voight, Robert K.  
 Volz, Albert N.  
 Vozello, Umberto  
 Waddell, Tony  
 Wadsworth, B. J.  
 Wagner, Albert F.  
 Wagner, Max P.  
 Wahrenberger, George C., Jr.  
 Walker, Raymond  
 Wallen, Kenneth E.  
 Wallen, Theodore C.  
 Walsh, Charles A.  
 Walsh, James  
 Walsh, James A.  
 Walsh, John  
 Walsh, Joseph  
 Walsh, William  
 Walsh, William A.  
 Walsh, William Patrick  
 Waltz, H. F.  
 Warcieki, Lucyan  
 Ward, Fred A.  
 Ward, Fred J.  
 Ward, John T., Jr.  
 Ward, William T.  
 Ware, Fred  
 Warner, George A.  
 Warner, William Spaulding  
 Warren, Patrick L.



Warren, Timothy B.	Williams, Edward J.	Young, Joseph William
Was, Michael	Williams, Fred S.	Young, Thomas Richard
Wawkiewicz, Bennie	Williams, Harold L.	Younot, Harry C.
Waskowitz, Samuel P.	Williams, Horace Wells	Yuknelis, Joseph
Wass, J. J. M.	Williams, Joseph	Yurcukonis, John
Wasyk, Ignacy	Williams, Lester B.	Yurkewicz, Joseph
Waszkiewicz, Bronislaw	Williams, Thomas R.	Ywan, Frank
Waters, Samuel	Williams, William	Zabik, Andrew
Watson, Fred J.	Williski, William	Zack, Francis J.
Watson, Thomas	Willoughby, Raymond	Zack, Joseph F.
Wchalik, Stanley B.	Willys, Lionel Chester	Zadroski, Steven
Weare, Charles H.	Wilson, Frederick E.	Zagiak, Vincent
Wearne, William C.	Wilson, Gustave E.	Zak, Joseph
Webster, Harry A.	Wilson, John	Zakszewski, Anthony
Weinberg, David	Wilson, John	Zakrzewski, Peter
Weinberg, Isidore	Wilson, Louis Edwin	Zalenski, Jan
Weinberg, Solomon	Windisch, John	Zalewski, John
Weiner, Samuel	Windish, Oscar	Zambieski, Edward
Weingartner, William	Winger, Gustave C.	Zambreski, Valentine
Weitlecky, Vincent J.	Winiger, Russell	Zambreski, Walter
Welch, John Joseph	Winkle, Jacob	Zamewski, William
Welch, Michael J.	Winn, Aaron B.	Zanke, George
Welch, William F.	Winniger, Joseph L.	Zapert, Joseph
Weld, Gardner C.	Winters, James	Zapolski, William
Welinski, Milton S.	Wisk, Valentine	Zarnich, Stanislaw
Wellins, Meyer	Wisniewski, Frank	Zaroska, Alexander
Wells, Earl A.	Wisniewski, Wacław	Zatskinsky, Joseph
Wells, George F.	Wistort, Walter	Zawa, Adam
Wells, William M.	Witkin, Charles	Zawadski, Eugenius
Wencel, Fred	Witkin, Harry	Zawicki, Joseph P.
Wenz, William	Wloszczyna, Joe	Zawislowski, Wincenty
Wesnach, Jozef	Wodziensky, Anthony	Zawojak, Konstanty
Wessell, Harry	Wohinz, Alfred	Zdunek, Stanley
Wessels, Clarence	Wojak, Stanley	Zdanuk, Martin
Wessilo, Erwin	Wojak, Walter	Zebrowski, Stefan
Wetmore, A. Corbin	Wojciechowski, Bronislaw	Zebrowsky, Alex
Weyand, Arthur W.	Wojciechowski, Joseph	Zega, Stanley
Whaples, Frederick J.	Wojnorowicz, John	Zehrer, John W.
Wheeler, Henry N.	Wojoz, Szczepan	Zeice, John
Wheelock, Lawrence W.	Wojsovich, Michal	Zeitlin, Jacob G.
White, Frank	Wolak, Stanislaw	Zelenski, Wladislaw
White, Herbert W.	Wolfe, Franklin E.	Zelinski, George
White, Richard L.	Wood, Charles L.	Zemancik, Andrew
Whitman, Walter H.	Wood, Robert	Zenabi, Frank
Wichert, William	Woods, Howard W.	Zendezecik, Stanislaw
Wiecek, Stanley	Worth, Edward	Zendzianoski, Louis
Wichewsky, Felix	Woyaz, Szezepan	Zeniodes, Cost Theodore
Wickson, William J.	Wozniak, Jozef	Zenobi, Bernardino
Wickstrom, Benhard	Wright, Fred A.	Zepnicki, Felix F.
Wickstrom, Walter August	Wright, John, Jr.	Zielenski, Wladislaw
Wiesorek, Frank S.	Wright, Thomas	Ziember, Frank
Wieliezko, John	Wrobel, Josef	Zimmerman, Charles F.
Wierbeski, John	Wrobel, Stanislaw	Zimmienrez, Wadislav
Wiezbecki, Felix	Wroblewski, Wadislav	Zink, Frank
Wilber, William Byron	Wunsch, Herman O.	Zink, Paul
Wilcienski, Thomas	Wyssotmiersky, Konstanty	Zinna, Guiseppe
Wilcox, Ernest C.	Yancensey, Benjamin	Zinski, Alexander
Wilcox, Leroy Henry	Yacopian, Krikos	Zisk, Francis E.
Wilcox, Lewis H.	Yankawski, Peter	Ziskin, Louis
Wilhelm, James L.	Yankowicz, Isadore	Ziulkowski, Klemens
Wilk, John	Yanusauskas, Charles	Zmeiwsy, Bernard
Wilk, Thomas	Yaps, Mike	Zocco, Thomas
Williametz, Edward	Yauck, John	Zukiet, John
Williams, Boykins	Yerges, Lawrence C.	Zukuzkas, Antonas
Williams, Arthur M.	Yoran, Joseph H.	Zumos, Alexander
Williams, Charles	Young, Charles M.	Zwick, George W.

# Program

for

## Welcome Home Celebration

### Week of September 15 to 20

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#### BIG FREE ACTS—WALNUT HILL PARK

Every Afternoon at 4 O'clock and Every Night at 8 O'clock.

#### THE HELLKVISTS, High Divers.

Double Dive from one standard, 110 feet high, into a tank 15 feet long and 8 feet wide and 5 feet deep.

OSCAR BABCOCK, Looping the Death Trap Loop and Flying the Flume.

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#### COL. FERARI'S CARNIVAL

Walnut Hill Park Every Afternoon and Night.

**Col. Francis Ferari's Trained Wild Animal Exhibition**, where you see full grown, forest-bred Nubian Lions, Lionesses, Pumas, Leopards, Panthers, Jaguars and Mountain Lions go through the most wonderful performance ever given by wild beasts. Princess Alice, a beautiful young lady animal trainer, working a group of lionesses; Captain Punhool and his black trained Nubian lions; Herbedina and his mixed group of Pumas, Leopards, Jaguars, Panthers and Mountain Lions. Performance takes place in a large steel arena each afternoon and evening.

**Over the Top**—This will appeal to the boys that have been to France. Take your girl over with you. Sergeant Collins will see you safely over and back.

**Arabian Nights**—In days of old when knights were bold. Don't be a coward. See it.

**Circus Side Show**—Where freaks and curiosities hold forth. The Frazers, knife throwers. Mysteria—you can talk to her.

**Giant Eli Ferris Wheel**, where you take a trip to the clouds.

**\$20,000 Merry Go-round** for the kiddies.

**The Whip**—The most sensational riding device of the age.

**\$10,000 Giavonia Organ**—Hear it each afternoon and evening.

**Stop, Look, Listen**—A trip through the funniest place you have ever been to. Nothing but fun.

**Squash, the Pigmy Woman**—She is 40 years old, 3 feet high, weighs 70 lbs. Has made more people laugh than any other person on earth. A native of the French Congo. Hear her sing her native songs. See her dance her native dances.

**Hell Gate**—If you don't laugh here. You should consult a doctor to see what ails you or ask Danny, the guide.

**Athletic Exhibition**—For those who are athletically inclined. Anna Shilling, champion lady wrestler, will meet all comers. Herman Shilling and Young Zbyszko, champion heavy-weight wrestlers.



FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 19.

Baseball Game Called at 3:00 O'clock Sharp.  
BETWEEN TWO FAST TEAMS

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 19

Baseball Game Called at 5:15 O'clock Sharp.

STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO. (Girls)

VS.

NEW BRITAIN MACHINE CO. (Girls)

Official Umpire, A. Pilz. Official Scorer, "Gene" Clerkin.

STANLEY RULE CLUB	Line-up of Teams	MACHINE CO. CLUB
Miss Evelyn Provost	c	Miss Ethel House
Miss Julia Marley	p	Miss Mae Fitzgerald, ( Capt.)
Miss Anna Robinson, (capt.)	ss	Miss Mary Burckhardt
Miss Anna Marley	1b	Miss Katherine McGrath
Miss Nellie Stosky	2b	Miss Willimena Harve
Miss Catherine Voltz	3b	Miss Tillie Pricell
Miss Julia Ackerstrom	lf	Miss Margaret Begley
Miss Stella Yaukis	cf	Miss Alice Fitzgerald
Miss Florence Tuverson	rf	Miss Katherine Long
	Sub.	Miss Fannie Carlson
"Dan" Cosgrove	Coach	William Dudack

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19.

WALNUT HILL PARK, 8:30 O'CLOCK.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS.

PROGRAM.

- 1—Grand Opening Salute of Seven Pain's Aerial Guns.
- 2—Triple Transformation of the Park.
- 3—Flight of Fifty Pain's Allies' Rockets.
- 4—The Aurora Borealis of Northern Lights.
- 5—Discharge of Five "Foch" Bombettes.
- 6—Ascent of 12 Pain's Mammoth Prismatic Whirlwinds.
- 7—Salvo of Six Pain's 24 inch Manhattan Beach Shells.
- 8—Battery of 100 Yankee Doodle Aerial Comets.
- 9—Set Pieces, "Welcome Home to Our Boys."
- 10—Bouquet of Eight Pain's Floral Rockets.
- 11—Exhibit of Ten Pain's Gatling Gun Batteries.
- 12—Discharge of Five Mammoth Quadruple Bombs.
- 13—Volley of Ten Pain's Cracker Jacks.
- 14—Exhibit Ten Pain's Aerial Sleigh Bells.
- 15—Fire Portrait of General Clarence R. Edwards.
- 16—Battery of 100 Whirling, Whizzing Meteors.
- 17—Flight of Eight Pain's Eagle Scream Bombs.
- 18—Discharge of Six Two-break Combination Shells.
- 19—Pain's Grand Sequence Bomb Display.
- 20—Quartet of Pain's Musical Rockets.
- 21—Discharge of 20 Allies' Shells.
- 22—Flight of Nine Magnesium Light Rockets.
- 23—Salvo of Four Pain's Cardinal Flash Bomb-shells.
- 24—Display of Ten Pain's Whistling Sirens.
- 25—Second Magical Illumination of the Neighborhood.
- 26—Grove of Jewelled Palms.
- 27—Exhibit of "Americana" Batteries.
- 28—Discharge of Twenty Chromatic Shell Shells.
- 29—Flight of Eight Weeping Willow Rockets.
- 30—The Canopy of Glory.
- 31—"In Flanders Field the Poppies Grow."
- 32—Flight of Nine Pain's Combination Rocket
- 33—Batteries of a Hundred Pyrotechnic Gyroscopes.
- 34—Exhibit of Hundred Electric Sunbursts.
- 35—Flight of Ten Pain's Celebrated Rocket Bombs.
- 36—Grand Display of Pain's War Signals.
- 37—Battery of a Hundred Monster Glow Worm
- 38—Niagara Falls by Moonlight.
- 39—Discharge of Eight 18 Inch Rainbow She
- 40—Discharge of Twelve 15 Inch Victory Shell
- 41—Discharge of Ten 12 inch Repeating Bombs
- 42—Flight of Ten 15 Inch Flowering Pamp
- 43—Discharge of Six 18 inch Trench Warfa
- 44—Aztec Fountain.
- 45—The Patriotic Cannonade.
- 46—Discharge of Ten 15 inch Fiery Spider She
- 47—An Episode of the Great World War.
- 48—Exhibit of "Victory" Batteries.
- 49—Fire Portrait of American Red Cross Nurse
- 50—Final Flight of One Hundred Celebrat

Rockets.  
Good Night.

**SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20.**

**MILITARY and CIVIC PARADE, William C. Hungerford, Marshal.**

**LINE OF MARCH.**

Form on side streets at the High School. Franklin Squire to Main Street, to East Main Street, to Hartford Avenue, countermarch East Main to Main Street, to West Main Street, to park entrance, into Walnut Hill Park.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 20.**

**Football Game Called at 2:30 O'clock Sharp.**

**HARTFORD vs. NEW BRITAIN**

**Teams Composed of Ex-Service Men**

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 20.**

**Baseball Game Called at 4:30 O'clock Sharp.**

**LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK CO. (Girls)**

**VS.**

**RUSSELL & ERWIN CO. (Girls)**

**Official Umpire, A. Pilz. Scorer, "Gene" Clerkin.**

<b>R. &amp; E. CLUB</b>	<b>Line-up of Teams.</b>	<b>LANDERS CLUB</b>
Miss Alice Lent	c	Miss Helene McAleer
Miss Frances Grabeck	p	Miss Frances Juchnericz, (Capt.)
Miss Dorothy Heller, (Capt.)	1b	Miss Frances Kopf
Miss Julia Bolowski	2b	Miss Helen Crowley
Miss Balbena Bolowski	3b	Miss Charlette Brandegee
Miss Adeline Hausrath	ss	Miss Helen Lutz
Miss Florence Murphy	lf	Miss Marie Blankenberg
Miss Margaret Kemmerer	rf	Miss Louise Blankenberg
Miss Mary Dixon	cf	Miss Louise Brighenti
Miss Eethel Hodge	Sub.	Miss Susie Glosop
Larry Mangan	Coach	Peter Fusari

**MEMORIAL SERVICE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.**

All the clergymen of New Britain are invited to take part in the exercises at Walnut Hill Park, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Sept. 21st, in honor of the service men.

All ex-service men will meet at the State Armory and march from there to Walnut Hill Park,

headed by the Philharmonic Band and the clergymen of the city, assisted by the New Britain Choral Union and the Philharmonic Band under the direction of Mr. E. J. Lynch. The following program will be carried out:

As the line of march passes under the Court of Honor a dirge will be sung.

**PARK.**

Singing of America.  
Exercises open by Prayer by Rev. G. W. C. Hill.  
Singing Battle Hymn of the Republic, Chorus assisted by band.

Introductory Remarks by Mayor G. A. Quigley.  
Solo, Mr. Frederick Latham.

Address, "The Boys Who Went Across and Have Returned," by Rev. J. L. Sullivan.

Nearer My God to Thee, by Chorus.  
Calling the Roll of Honor, by Rev. H. W. Maier.  
Lead Kindly Light, by Chorus.  
Address, "The Boys Who Went Over to Stay," by W. F. Cook.  
Star Spangled Banner, by Chorus.  
Benediction, by Rev. J. T. Winters.





As Chairman of the Welcome Home Committee, I desire to take this opportunity to thank, and express my appreciation to those who have so willingly contributed of their time and effort for the success of the Welcome Home Celebration.

To the General Committee and the members of the sub-committees;

To the Chairmen of the various committees who have worked untiringly for these many weeks;

To the efforts of Mr. Carl Neumann and Miss E. S. Rogers for their compilation of the "History of New Britain;"

To Mr. A. E. Magnell for the splendid work on "New Britain's part in the War;"

To Mr. A. W. Stipek and Mr. Sheffield Clark for their work on the Programme design;

To Landers, Frary & Clark for the loan of cuts of old New Britain scenes and for the prizes offered and service plates donated;

To the Ladies Committee for their efficient work during the celebration;

To the Press for its well given publicity;

To the War Bureau for its aid in securing data on the service men;

To the Chamber of Commerce for its time and help;

To the Manufacturers, merchants and people of New Britain for their support and willingness to co-operate for New Britain's Welcome Home.

Sincerely,

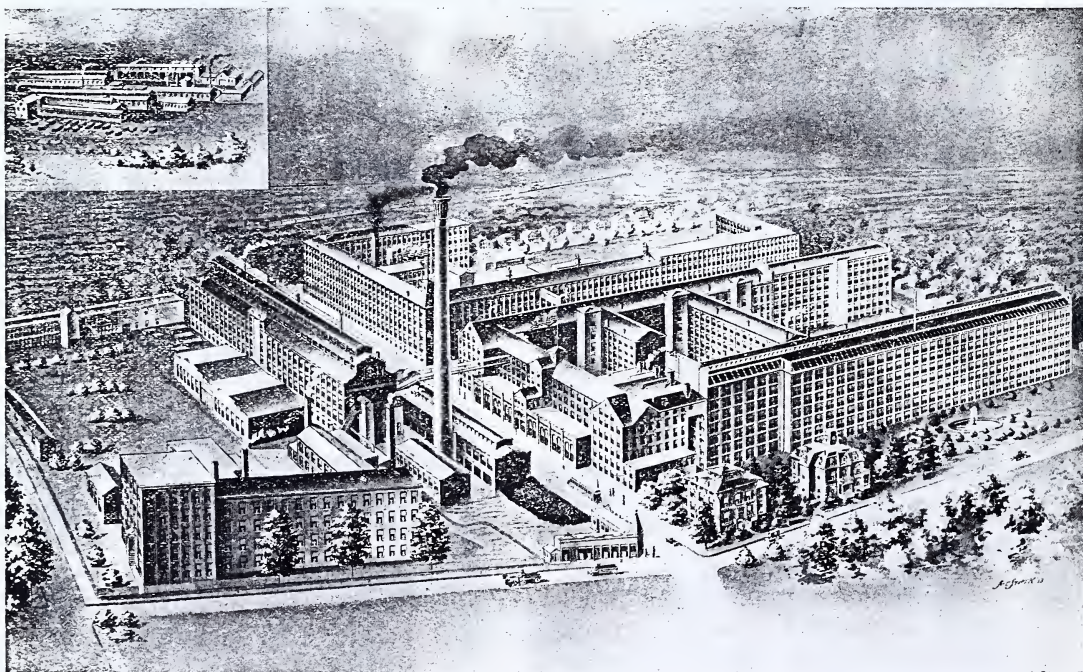
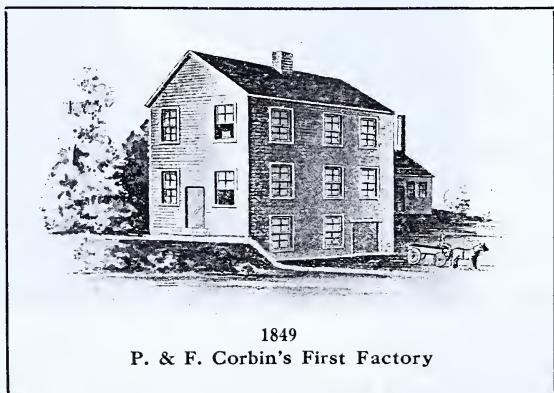
E. N. HUMPHREY,

Chairman General Committee.

# P. & F. Corbin and Corbin Cabinet Lock Factories



1849-1919



Factories of P. & F. Corbin and Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. Divisions



# P. & F. CORBIN



The foundation of P. & F. Corbin was laid in 1849, when Philip Corbin, Frank Corbin and Edward Doen began business as manufacturers of brass hardware, the three men comprising the entire force and nine hundred dollars forming their capital. Edward Doen was soon replaced by H. W. Whiting who disposed of his interest to the two Corbin brothers in 1852, when the firm name of P. & F. Corbin was adopted. In 1854, the business was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, which was increased to \$500,000 in 1880. In 1902, the company united its interests with those of Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. in the formation of the American Hardware Corporation of which it is now a division, operated under the direction of Mr. Charles B. Parsons, who is its General Manager and a Vice-President of the corporation.

The first product was ox balls which were then in large demand. Lifting or drop handles were soon added, and other articles of miscellaneous hardware followed in rapid succession. Coffin trimmings and stove knobs formed at one time an important part of the assortment. In 1868, locks and knobs were added, and the future trend of product was definitely determined. From that time on, the additions have been in the line of finishing hardware for buildings of all kinds, other articles gradually disappearing with the specializing of manufacture, and the entire energy of the organization is now devoted to the builders' hardware field.

The growth of the concern has been fairly uniform through the years, slackening in dull times and accelerating in flush periods and gaining momentum with greater size and influence. It has taken on new goods as fast as need has arisen and has covered each new line completely as to sizes and styles required. The Unit lock is a Corbin invention. The ball bearing pin tumbler cylinder both with and without the independ-

ent master key mechanism, is also Corbin. Many other of the articles which have become standard in use are Corbin inventions.

One of the factors in the growth of P. & F. Corbin is its uninterrupted consistent policy, under men who grew with and in the organization. Philip Corbin, who founded the business in 1849 and died in 1910, had active direction of its affairs throughout his life. His successor, Charles H. Parsons, entered the company's service in 1873, was later made President, and continued in charge until the present General Manager, Charles B. Parsons assumed control in 1911, after seventeen years of experience.

P. & F. Corbin manufacture everything in builders' hardware. They sell their product through friends bound to them by many years of satisfactory dealings; and they have grown because in both the human relationship and the quality of their goods they have set high standards and rigidly maintained them.

The first factory was a small two-story frame building, with a cellar and a lean-to in the rear, the entire cost of land and building being about \$600.00. A horse tread-mill in the cellar supplied the power to drive a grindstone, an emery wheel and two lathes. There were two furnaces for casting in the lean-to. In 1852, additional space was required, and a room was rented in the factory of North & Stanley, on the site of the present plant. With the growth of the business, still more space was required and in 1864 the entire property was acquired. Since then, building after building has been erected, all with a consistent harmonious plan which has made the plant one which is convenient in its arrangement, and admirably suited to the business. Spur tracks connect it with the railroad and give all the advantages and none of the drawbacks of a location beside the main tracks.

# The Corbin Cabinet Lock Company



In 1879, P. & F. Corbin began the manufacture of cabinet locks upon an extensive scale. Previous to that time nothing had been attempted in this line, but it was felt that there was an opportunity to extend the scope of the company's effort, marketing the goods through the same channels as the balance of the product. It was soon realized, however, that the problems of both manufacture and sale were very different from those encountered in the other goods made, and that to achieve the proper results, a separate organization was needed. Accordingly, in 1882 the Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. was formed, closely identified with P. & F. Corbin, and with the same officers in charge. Later, George W. Corbin was made secretary of the company and was given the general management of its affairs. A new building was erected for its occupancy, at the corner of Park and Orchard streets, and equipped with modern tools and machinery. With Mr. George W. Corbin's able leadership and the guidance of the men who had successfully piloted the older company, the new one forged ahead rapidly. Repeated additions has been made to the original plant, which now fills all the buildings in the square bounded by Park, Orchard, Maple and Pearl streets.

Having thoroughly covered the field of cabinet locks, the company added other lines of goods, each of which was made in every variation of size, style

and function required by the trade. These lines cover:

Complete Equipment for Post Offices, including Metal Lock Boxes, Fixtures and Special Furniture, Mail Boxes for both Rural and City service, Home Savings Banks (sold through a branch organization, The Bankers Service Corporation), Trunk and Luggage Locks and Hardware, Padlocks, Keys and Blanks for all kinds and makes of locks; Special devices for the prevention of industrial accidents, and numerous other articles advertised in a catalogue of 1,000 pages and sold in all parts of the world.

In 1905, it was decided by the management of the Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. that greater opportunities for development could be gained by a closer alliance with the other Corbin interests in the American Hardware Corporation, and it was accordingly merged with it, operating as a separate division. The responsibilities of management were gradually passed down to the younger men who had been intimately associated with the pioneers for a number of years previous, and who were therefore best fitted to carry out the policies of the organization and the owners of the business. Conforming to the general scheme of organization, the General Manager of this division is a Vice-President of the American Hardware Corporation.



## Some Corbin Products

AXLE PULLEYS  
BARREL BOLTS  
BUILDERS' HARDWARE  
BUTTS AND HINGES  
CABIN DOOR HOOKS  
CASEMENT ADJUSTERS  
CASEMENT FASTENERS  
CHEST HANDLES  
COAT AND HAT HOOKS  
CREMONE BOLTS  
CUPBOARD CATCHES  
CUPBOARD TURNS  
DOOR BELLS  
DOOR BOLTS  
DOOR CHECKS AND  
SPRINGS  
DOOR HOLDERS  
DOOR KNOBS  
DOOR KNOCKERS  
DOOR LATCHES  
DOOR LOCKS  
DOOR PULLS  
DOOR STOPS  
DRAWER HANDLES  
DRAWER KNOBS  
DRAWER PULLS  
ELECTRIC DOOR  
OPENERS  
ESCUTCHEONS  
ESPAGNIOLETTE BOLTS  
FLOOR HINGES

FRENCH WINDOW  
HARDWARE  
HAND RAIL BRACKETS  
HINGE HASPS  
KEY PLATES  
LATCH SETS  
LAVATORY DOOR  
HARDWARE  
LEVER HANDLES  
LOCK SETS  
MARINE HARDWARE  
MORTISE LOCKS  
NAME PLATES  
NIGHT LATCHES  
OX BALLS  
PIN TUMBLER LOCKS  
PUSH BARS  
PUSH BUTTONS  
PUSH AND PULL PLATES  
RIM LOCKS  
SASH CENTERS  
SASH FASTENERS  
SASH LIFTS  
SCREEN DOOR CATCHES  
SCREEN DOOR CHECKS  
SHUTTER BARS  
SHUTTER KNOBS  
SHUTTER WORKERS  
STORE DOOR HANDLES  
TRANSOM CATCHES  
TRANSOM LIFTERS  
UNIT LOCKS  
WINDOW STOP SCREWS

## Everything For Safety

# The Corbin Screw Corporation



INCORPORATED 1903.

While the corporation has been in existence sixteen years, it is in reality the development and expansion of a line, the manufacture of which was commenced in this city over forty years since.

In 1875, the then Russell & Erwin Company began the manufacture of Screws. Two years later, in 1877, P. & F. Corbin also installed machinery for the manufacture of a line of Screws, and with the purchase of the machinery was an agreement that the company furnishing the machines should send a man to install them. The mechanic who was intrusted with this installation work in 1877 was Mr. Charles Glover, the present Manager of the Corbin Screw Corporation.

These screw departments of P. & F. Corbin and the Russell & Erwin Company continued to grow, and in 1902 when the American Hardware Corporation was formed consolidating the interests of these two companies, the screw departments were of such size that it was deemed advisable to incorporate a new company, resulting in 1903 in the formation of the Corbin Screw Corporation under its own individual management, operating in a portion of the building now occupied by the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company on Park street, and in what was known as the "screw shop" of the Russell & Erwin Company, corner of High and Myrtle streets.

The continued increase in the demand for the screw company's product made it necessary in 1907 to increase its floor space, and in that year the six-story factory building on the southwest corner of Lafayette and High streets, running through Lafayette street to Grove street, and on Grove street joining the old "screw shop" of the Russell & Erwin Company, was erected, making provision which at that time was thought ample for at least ten years development.

This proved, however, not to be the case; more room was needed, and in 1905 the St. Mary's church property consisting of its former church, parochial school, convent and land on High street extending from Myrtle to Lafayette streets was purchased.

In 1879 Mr. Glover, then Superintendent of the screw department of P. & F. Corbin Company, designed the first automatic screw machine used by the Corbin Company, and they continued to build these machines, marketing a line of special products turned from the solid bar such as parts for electrical instruments, bicycle hubs, fire arms,

hardware, etc. This automatic screw machine equipment was continually increased until 1909, another six-story addition was erected on the former St. Mary's church property, southeast corner of High and Myrtle streets, and all the automatic screw machines were located in this new building.

This addition was soon insufficient to handle the demand for special parts of automobiles, carburetors, magnetos, tools, motorcycles, bicycles, spark plugs, and in order to quickly add to its facilities, the entire equipment of the Universal Machine Screw Company of Hartford was purchased. To operate this additional machinery it was necessary to erect more floor space, and in 1912 the building was built on the northeast corner of High and Myrtle streets.

At present the buildings covering the entire east side of High street from Lafayette street, and extending on the north side of Myrtle street are occupied with automatic screw machinery and machines for finishing operations, giving this line of the company's activities a separate and thoroughly equipped establishment.

The Wood Screw interest has also kept pace with the automatic screw machine product development, and today the Corbin Screw Corporation is next to the largest Wood Screw manufacturer in the country.

In addition to its general line incident to Wood and Machine Screws, Bolts and Nuts and automatic screw machine products, the Corbin Screw Corporation is the manufacturer of the Corbin Coaster Brake, used very extensively on bicycles throughout the country, and is also the designer and maker of Brakes for motorcycles.

In 1911 the company began the manufacture of a Speedometer of centrifugal type for automobiles and motorcycles, and today 80% of the motorcycles equipped with a Speedometer have one made by the Corbin Screw Corporation.

Its motor boat Tachometer has also found much favor with owners of power boats.

Beginning in the consolidation of two departments sixteen years ago, the Corbin Screw Corporation has grown until today it occupies an enviable position as a manufacturer of its line of product, operates a factory in Dayton, Ohio, maintains a warehouse in New York and Chicago, markets its varied product throughout the world, and ranks third as an employer of labor in our city.



ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY  
**THE CORBIN SCREW CORPORATION**

American Hardware Corporation Successors

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS  
WOOD, MACHINE, CAP AND SET SCREWS,  
DOWEL, HAND RAIL, SAW SCREWS  
AND SPECIAL SCREWS

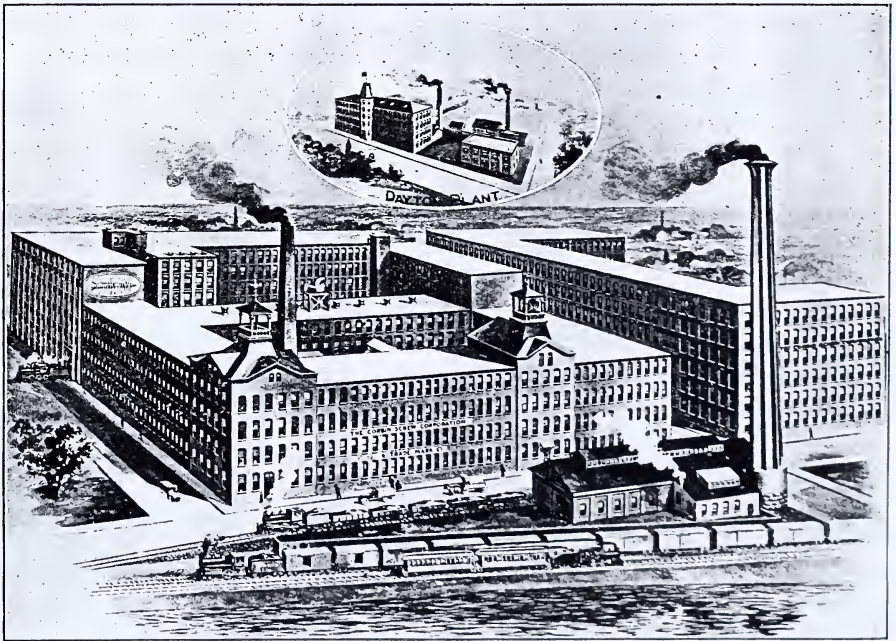
OF  
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOVE, TIRE, SINK AND AGRICULTURAL  
BOLTS, JACK, SAFETY, PLUMBERS,  
REGISTER AND LADDER CHAIN,  
KEY CHAINS,  
DOG LEADS.

MACHINE SCREW NUTS.

ESCUTCHEON PINS.

COASTER BRAKES, SPEEDOMETERS,  
TACKOMETERS.



**THE CORBIN SCREW CORPORATION**

American Hardware Corporation Successors

# RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.

1851—1919

The first manufacturing on the present site of the Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., was conducted by Stanley, Woodruff & Co., a partnership of five men formed in 1835 for the manufacture of plate locks, with a capital of \$18,000.00.

In 1839 Henry E. Russell and Cornelius B. Erwin became partners in the firm, the name of which was changed to Stanley, Russell & Co. Changes occurred in the personnel of the firm and in 1841 the name was changed to Matteson, Russell & Co.

In 1846 the company was again re-organized as "Russell & Erwin," Henry E. Russell and Cornelius B. Erwin being the partners, and continued under this name until January 1, 1851, on which date the Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. was incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000.00. Cornelius B. Erwin was president of the company from its organization until his death, in 1885.

This company was one of the first in this country to specialize in the manufacture of builders' hardware and the first to manufacture hardware, such as lock fronts, knobs, escutcheons, etc., of solid bronze. Previous to that time such bronze hardware as was used in this country was imported from England.

In 1875 the company engaged in the manufacture of wood screws and erected for that purpose the building at the corner of Myrtle and High streets long known as "the Screw Shop."


In 1903, soon after the organization of the American Hardware Corporation, the screw factories of the Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., and of P. & F. Corbin were separated from the parent companies, incorporated as the Corbin Screw Corporation and established in the Russell & Erwin "Screw Shop." The original building, erected in 1875, being the nucleus of the present huge plant.

A comparison of the catalogs of 1858 and 1919 is a most interesting study and shows a phenomenal growth, both in the variety and in the quality of the goods manufactured. The product of the company in those days, judged by present day standards, consisted mainly of the cheapest grade of iron locks, pottery knobs and miscellaneous items in cast and

wrought iron. The catalog of the present day shows a bewildering array of ornamental designs, in brass or bronze, which are finished in more than seventy different finishes, including gold and silver.

This company was the pioneer in the wrought steel lock industry, a branch of the business that has added greatly to its prestige and prosperity. At a later date die-stamped ornamental designs in both wrought bronze and steel opened up a new field and created a demand that is still steadily increasing.

While catering to the demand for medium priced goods the Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., has for many years specialized in fine Period Hardware—ornamental hardware in cast brass and bronze, in all schools of architectural design. With the desire for beautiful designs and attractive finishes there has naturally followed a demand for better locks, affording the greatest security and durability, with the result that the lock of today is a marvelous piece of mechanism compared with the lock of sixty years ago.

The original trade mark  was registered in 1877 and was then declared to have been in use for twenty-four years, which places its origin in 1853. Since 1886 the coined word **RUSSWIN** has been used as a trade name as well as a trade mark.

The company's products are sold in every country in the world and the fact that buildings of the type of the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York Library, Hudson Terminal Building and Charles M. Schwab Residence, in New York, the Wisconsin State Capitol Building, the Indianapolis Post Office and the Army and Navy Building in Washington are equipped with Russwin Hardware speaks for itself.

During the Great War ninety per cent of the company's capacity was utilized in producing war materials.

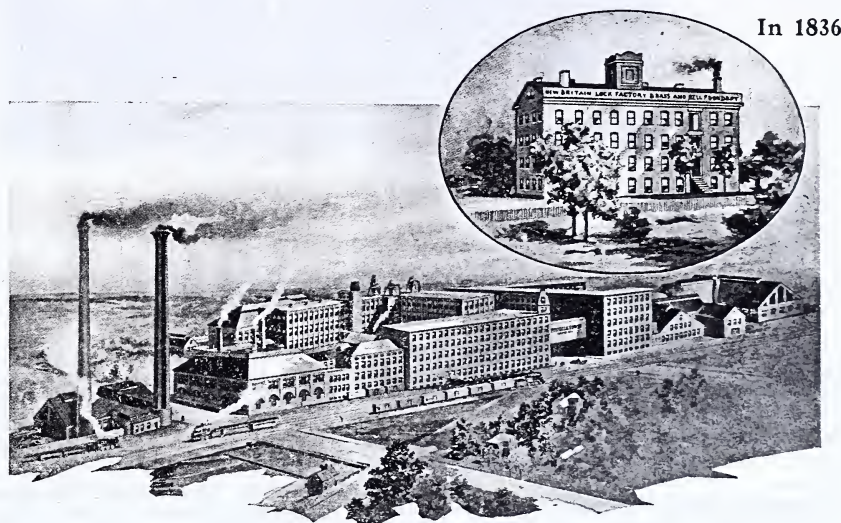
There is uncertainty as to who selected the motto, for many years employed by the company, but whoever he was he chose wisely and with prophetic foresight.

*"Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis."*

The times change and we have changed with them.



# FACTORIES OF RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO. 1919



## PRODUCTS

**RUSWIN BUILDERS HARDWARE.**

**RUSWIN PERIOD DESIGNS.**

**RUSWIN CLYINDER LOCKS AND NIGHT LATCHES.**

**RUSWIN DOOR CHECKS AND SPRINGS.**

**RUSWIN CASEMENT AND SHUTTER WORKERS.**

**RUSWIN FOOD CUTTERS.**

Door Bolts, Butts, Catches, Door and Window Fasteners, Handles, Knobs, Friction Hinges, Door Holder, Keys, Coat and Hat Hooks, Locks and Latches of all kinds, Door Knockers, Padlocks, Pulleys, Push Plates, Door Pulls, Store Door Handles, Transom Lifts, Drawer Pulls, Checking Floor Hinges, Fire Exit Bolts, Garage Door Hardware.

## RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.

The American Hardware Corporation Successor

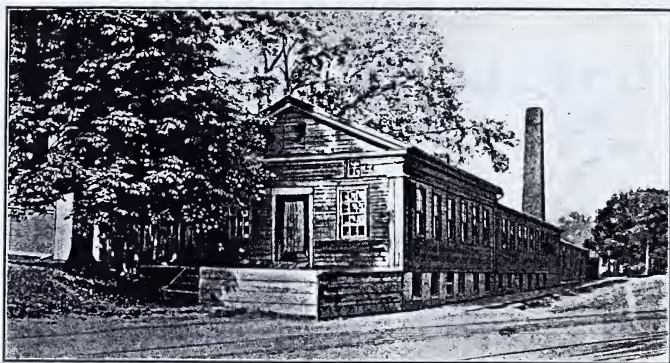
NEW YORK

CHICAGO

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

SAN FRANCISCO

LONDON, ENG.



THE STANLEY WORKS 1842

## 1842 - 1919

In 1842 the present plants of The Stanley Works had their origin in a little building located on Lake street near Washington street, in which Mr. F. T. Stanley began the manufacture of bolts.

It is interesting to know that the engine that was used to generate power was the first steam engine set up in New Britain.

The manufacture of butts and hinges was added to the business in 1852, when a joint stock company was formed, with a working force of twenty-five employees.

During the Civil War business increased and a new building was obtained on a piece of land at the corner of Lake and High streets. In this building the first electric lighting system in New Britain was installed.

In 1871 The Stanley Works started to build on its present location and also to manufacture Cold Rolled Strip Steel. For a considerable period following the business depression of 1873, the progress of the Company was slow. The growth during the last quarter of a century has been rapid and now the giant plants of The Stanley Works consist of 126 buildings covering 95 acres of floor space and employing about 3,000 workmen.

Branch offices and warehouses have been established in New York and Chicago, and additional factories in Bridgewater, Mass.; Niles, Ohio; Hamilton, Canada and in Japan.

The steady growth of this organization now places it as the oldest and largest manufacturer of Wrought Steel Hardware in the world.—1842-1919.



Main Office and Plant of



# THE STANLEY WORKS

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S. A.

195 LAKE STREET

NEW YORK  
100 Lafayette St.

CHICAGO  
73 E. Lake St.



Having concentrated for more than three-quarters of a century on manufacturing wrought steel hardware, the more important divisions of the Stanley Works' products are as follows::

#### BUTTS AND HINGES.

Wrought steel and wrought bronze covering practically every known hinge requirement.

#### BOLTS.

This line includes wrought steel foot and chain bolts, barrel bolts of wrought steel and brass, Cremona bolts, square and flush bolts, etc.

#### STORM SASH AND SCREEN HARDWARE.

#### SPECIAL WROUGHT STEEL STAMPINGS.

#### COLD ROLLED STRIP STEEL.

#### GARAGE HARDWARE.

Covering a wide and complete line made specially for garage use.

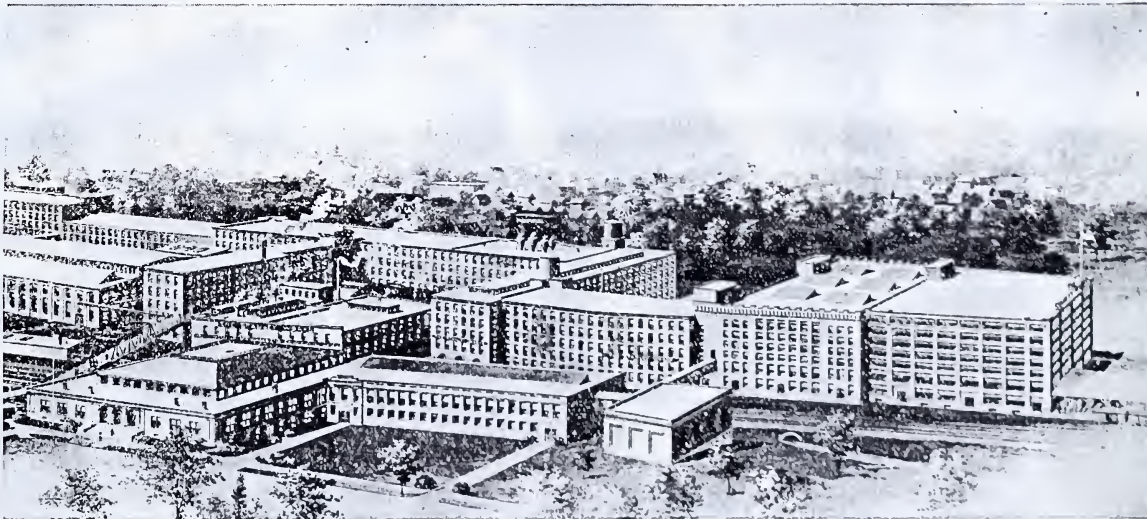
#### BOX STRAPPING AND FASTENERS FOR SHIPPING CASES.

A complete line for every purpose.

#### CORNER IRONS.

#### SHELF BRACKETS, THUMB LATCHES.

#### CHEST HANDLES, DOOR HOLDERS.



The Stanley Works, 1919



[illegible]

Because, back of the heroes on the firing line, hordes of workers also did their part—in the field, on the sea and in the shops. They too, were put to the test, tried and not found wanting.

Supporting their 405 comrades in the Army or Navy, "Universal" men and women, by faithful service on war work and by generous contributions during Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Liberty Loan and similar campaigns, had the satisfaction of also being factors in bringing the war to a successful end.



# Pass"



## UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Ready in War - Ready in Peace

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

SOME WAR SUPPLIES MADE BY L. F. & C.

Sabers

Trench Knives

Bayonets

Gas Mask Parts

Mess Pans

Army Knives

Canteen Cups

Amputating Knives

Surgeon's Lancet and

Operating Knives

Parachute Knives

Saddlers' Knives

Canteens



L. F. & C.  
went over the  
top in every Liberty  
Loan, Red Cross, etc.,  
campaign, breaking all  
records at this rally,  
with 3341 subscriptions,  
aggregating over \$800,000.





## STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO. NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U.S.A.

The manufacture of "STANLEY TOOLS" was commenced nearly seventy years ago.

In 1850, the firm of A. Stanley & Co. was formed for the manufacture of Boxwood and Ivory Rules, the work being carried on in the shop of North & Stanley, now a part of the Corbin Division of the American Hdwe. Corp. The members of the firm were Augustus Stanley, T. A. Conklin and Gad Stanley. This Company absorbed the rule business of Seth Savage of Middletown, Conn., and also a rule manufacturer in Bristol, Ct.

In 1853, the corporation of Hall & Knapp was organized. They bought out the Try Square and Bevel business of Hill & Crum, Unionville, Ct., to which was added the manufacture of Plumb and Levels. Their plant consisted of a two story, wooden building and a part of our present brick shop, division No. 1-B, a two story wooden building in the rear, one lumber shed and a small boiler house and dry room. These were located on the west side of Elm street, and north of what is now Church street.

In 1858, A. Stanley & Co. and Hall & Knapp were consolidated under the articles of incorporation of the latter company, under the name of The Stanley Rule & Level Co., and of all the persons connected with the two companies, but one person, W. F. Knapp, of Hartford, is living.

A few years later, they bought the handle business carried on by Augustus and John Stanley on Arch street, in the building used for many years since by Viles Carriage Shop. This business was moved to the "Bed Screw Shop," so called, on Elm street, which had formerly been occupied by Peck & Walter, who finally passed into the control of J. B. Sargent, now Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn.

The handle business was large, and all the hickory which could be obtained within a radius of about fifty miles, was bought. Two pairs of horses and a yoke of

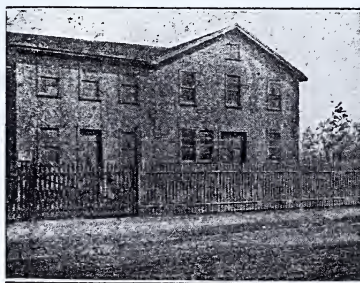
cattle being used to haul in such logs as did not come by railroad. Finally, the supply of hickory being practically exhausted, the special lathes for turning the handles were sent to Greensboro, N. C., where the handles were roughed out to shape and sent here for finishing, until this branch of the business was given up and the real estate sold to the New Britain White Lead Works. The Stanley Rule & Level Co. were among the first northern companies to work up southern timber. Since the property passed into the hands of Landers, Frary & Clark all of the old buildings have been demolished.

In 1862, the Company bought out the rule business of E. A. Stearns & Co., of Brattleboro, Vt., from Mr. C. L. Mead. In about 1867 this business was moved to New Britain. Mr. Mead having been elected treasurer of the Stanley Rule & Level Co., came with it, together with some of the experienced workmen, the work being kept separate from the manufacture of Stanley rules for many years; finally the high cost of making resulted in giving up the Stearns line.

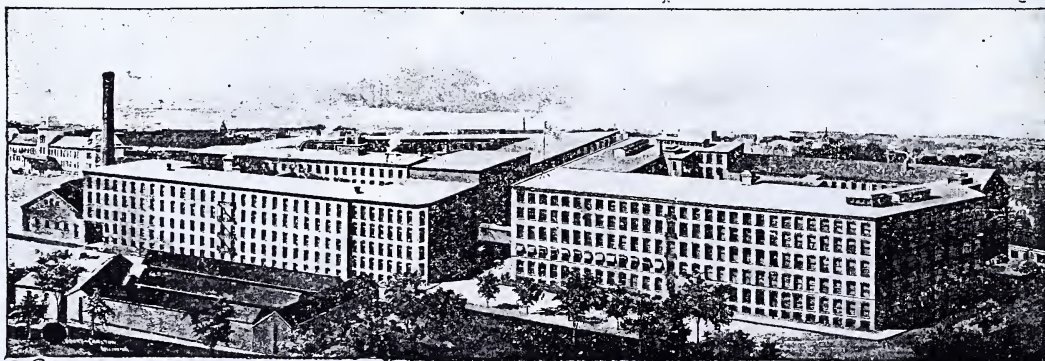
In the winter of 1865 and 1866, this Company took a large contract to furnish Roller Skates, complete, for the patentees, H. R. & J. L. Plimpton, of Boston. Probably the first roller skating rink ever opened in the United States or in the world was

opened in New Britain in "Strickland Hall," which was the second story of the old "First Church" or "North Church," as it was then called, located on the corner of East Main and North Main streets, where the Burritt school was first built.

In the years from 1865 to 1880, a great deal of special work was made, such as Caster Wheels, Furniture Knobs and Drop Handles. For several years they made quantities of Ear Rings, Breat Pins and Sleeve Buttons from Boxwood and Vegetable Ivory. Also Checkers and Chess-



1858



ELM STREET PLANT—NEW BRITAIN



men at one period and Wooden Match Safes and Wooden Toy Pistols, which fired a wooden projectile.

In 1869, the Company bought the Plane Business of Leonard Bailey of Boston, removing the works to New Britain, and this has since constituted one of the most important parts of their business, the Bailey Plane being recognized as the Standard for Carpenter's Planes the world over.

The Atha Tool Co. of Newark, N. J., manufacturers of Handled Hammers, Sledges, Wedges, Anvil Tools, Railroad Track Tools, etc., was taken over in 1913.

The surroundings of the Plant have changed in the last fifty or sixty years so much that it is hard to visualize the condition as it was in 1865. The land where buildings No. 1-A and 2 stand was covered by a pond, called "The Canal." It extended south and west of the shop and reached from the entrance of the yard by the boiler house as far south as Chestnut street, and in width from Elm street to the west line of the south yard. At one time there was a small boat, with side paddle-wheels operated by handle and crank, on this pond.

The water from the canal was used to some extent by the New Britain Knitting Co. and Sargent & Co. The land under the water was owned by Mr. Henry Stanley, but the water-rights were owned by Sargent & Co.

The land on the east side of Elm street as far as the Highland Division railroad tracks and east to the Union Works was a large apple orchard, and the place where the Berlin branch crosses Church street was a small pond, known as Griswold's pond. Church street, east of Elm, was a part of T. F. Griswold's yard, the street being

opened from Elm street part way to Stanley street in about 1866.

The relations between the employer and employee have always been most cordial. There has never been a strike of any magnitude, the only two instances being separated by many years and confined to only a part of the workers in one department each time.

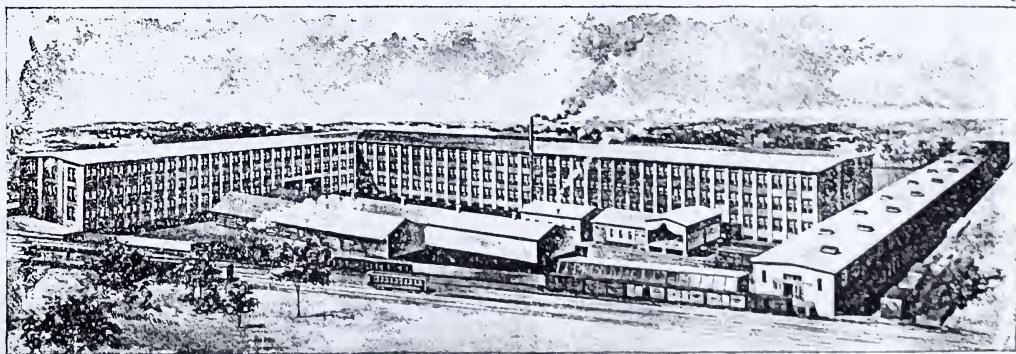
To the original small list of Carpenter's Tools manufactured many important additions have been made, including Planes, Mitre Boxes, Bit Braces, Breast Drills, Hammers, Chisels, Screw Drivers, Vises, Steel Squares, Gauges, etc., the business having grown until today the Company is the largest in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Carpenter's Tools, and its specialties are sold in every civilized country.

The first president of the Consolidated Company was Henry Stanley, and he remained in office until his death in 1884. On the death of Henry Stanley, Chas. L. Mead was made president. Frederick N. Stanley succeeded to the presidency on the death of Mr. Mead in 1899, but his untimely death in 1900 cut short what promised to be a business life of weight and influence.

Chas. E. Mitchell, former United States Commissioner of Patents, succeeded Mr. Stanley, and held the office until his death in 1911. The present officers are:—

ALIX W. STANLEY, President.  
ROBT. N. PECK, Vice-President.  
PHILIP B. STANLEY, Second Vice-President.  
B. B. BASSETTE, Treasurer.  
J. B. WILBUR, Jr., Secretary.  
C. W. NICHOLS, Ass't Secretary.

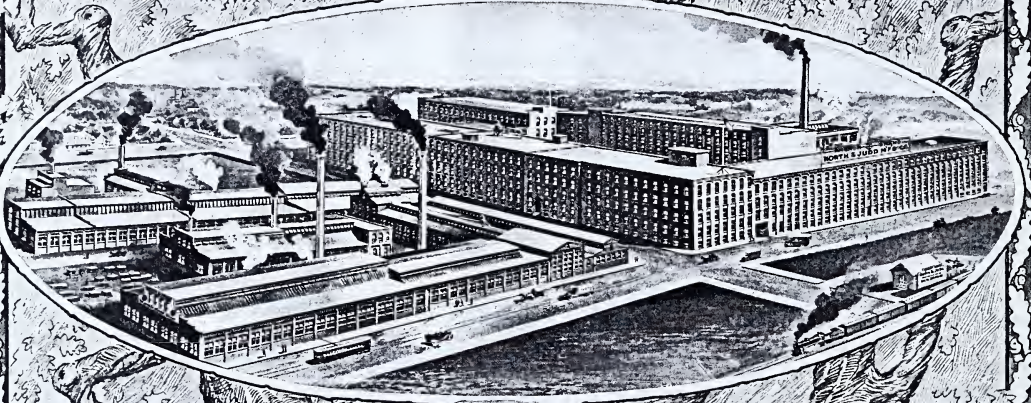
## STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO. NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U.S.A.



WHITING STREET PLANT—NEW BRITAIN



"Tall Oaks from little Acorns Grow."



1919

ANCHOR  
BRAND



HARDWARE  
PRODUCTS



1872

H. C. NOBLE  
PRESIDENT  
F. M. HOLMES  
VICE-PRESIDENT AND  
TREASURER  
E. M. WIGHTMAN  
SECRETARY  
S. P. McCUTCHEON  
ASST. SECRETARY  
F. J. WARD  
ASST. TREASURER

VICE  
PRESIDENTS  
F. M. HOLMES  
E. M. WIGHTMAN  
PROCTOR CARR  
JOHN C. MOORE

North & Judd  
Manufacturing Company  
New Britain, Conn.



# NORTH & JUDD MANUFACTURING CO.

HARNESS HARDWARE  
BUCKLES  
SNAP HOOKS  
RINGS AND DEES  
ROSETTES  
LOOPS  
TRACE HOOKS  
TERRETS  
HORSE BITS  
RIDING SPURS



NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

TRUNK AND BAG  
HARDWARE  
LADIES' BELT BUCKLES  
GENTLEMEN'S BELT  
BUCKLES  
SHOE BUCKLES  
WEB STRAP BUCKLES  
AUTOMOBILE  
STRAP HARDWARE  
BOW RESTS  
DOOR HANDLES

History reveals that for more than 100 years, since 1812 to be exact, the manufacture of hardware products has been carried on continuously on or near the site of the present factories of North & Judd Manufacturing Company, thereby establishing this company as the oldest extant industry in New Britain. Alvin North planted the acorn and for more than forty years engaged in manufacturing, at least half of this time producing plated wire or articles made from wire.

In 1848 Hubert F. North purchased the interest of his brother, O. B. North, and in 1855 another change in ownership occurred when Alvin North disposed of his interest to Lorin F. Judd and J. A. Pickett, the name of the firm becoming H. F. North & Company. Mr. Pickett retired in 1863, selling his share in the business to Mr. Judd, and once more there was a change in the firm name, this time to North & Judd. A short time later in the same year it was incorporated as North & Judd Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$60,000.

Fire destroyed the wooden factory at the corner of East Main and Stanley streets in 1888 and it was replaced with a brick structure.

Greatest progress has been attained by the Company during the past quarter century. It has enjoyed a healthy and conservative expansion until today its buildings and yards are spread out over seventeen acres. A photograph of the factory and working force taken in 1872 shows

twenty-two employees. By the year 1900, the force had increased to five hundred hands, and today there are more than twelve hundred names on the payroll.

This growth has not been achieved without effort. The creative force behind the Company's success has been, and still is, President Howard C. Noble, who has given of his talents and energy in full, unselfish measure. Mr. Noble entered the employ of the company in 1872 as office boy and bookkeeper, and since the death of Lorin F. Judd on March 10, 1896, as general manager he has surrounded himself with a corps of bright and ambitious executives who are giving their best efforts toward a far greater development of the Company's business than has yet been accomplished.

North & Judd is extending its field of endeavor and taking advantage of opportunities created in foreign countries, with the result that its exporting trade is expanding in a satisfactory manner.

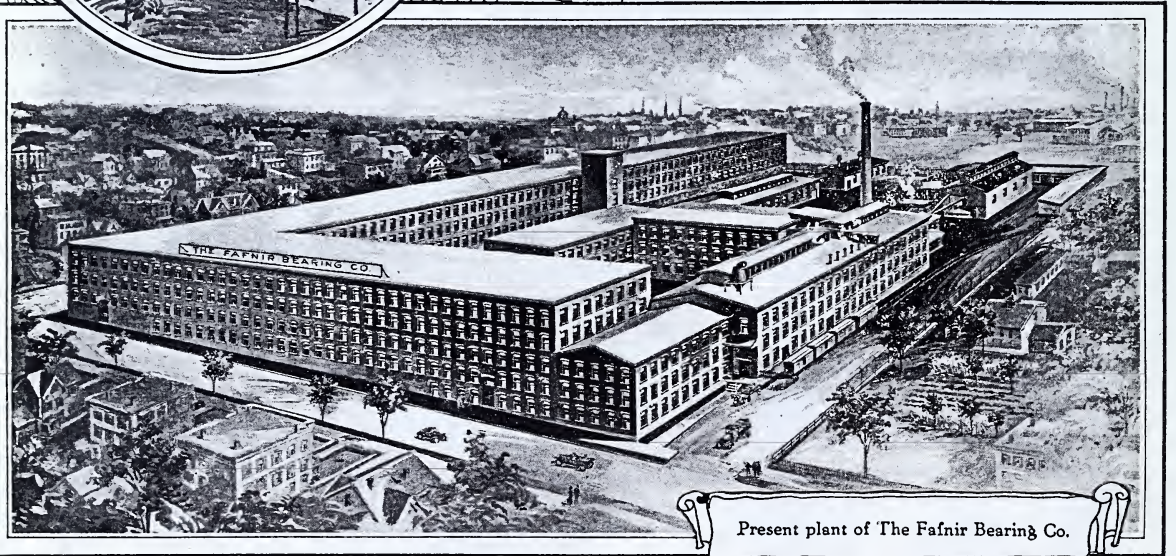
During the World War the company furnished a large volume of hardware products which were vital to victory. More precious than that record, however, are its honor rolls containing the names of seventy-eight of its employees who entered military service.

The products of North & Judd Manufacturing Company include horse bits, an extensive line of harness and belt buckles, automobile strap buckles and curtain fasteners, castings in various metals and a general line of harness and saddlery hardware.

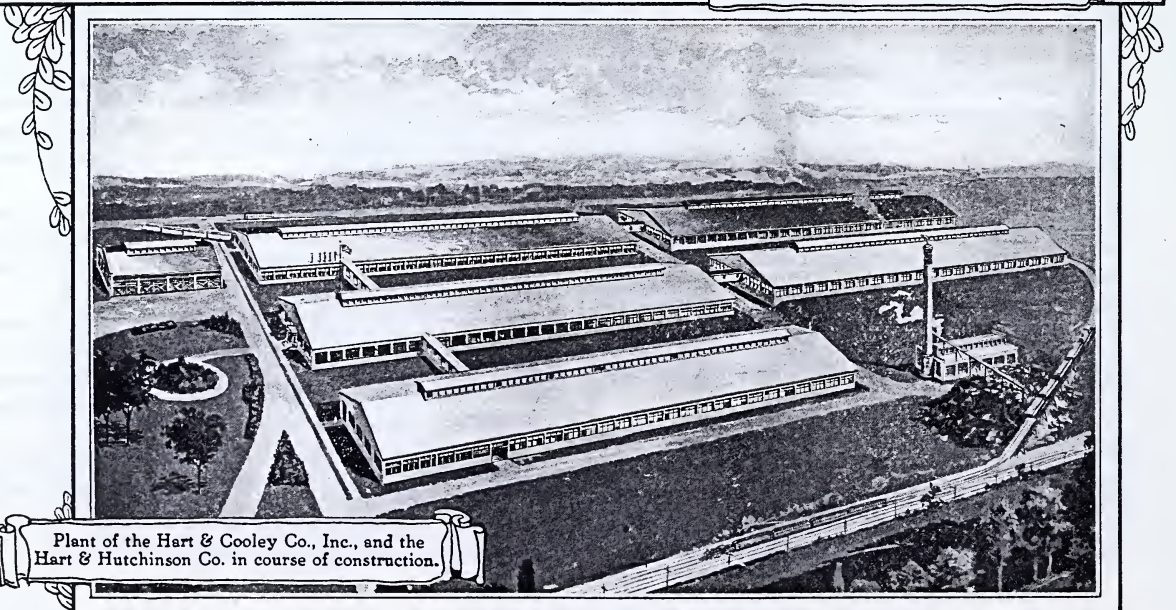




Original factory of the Hart & Cooley Co., 1901



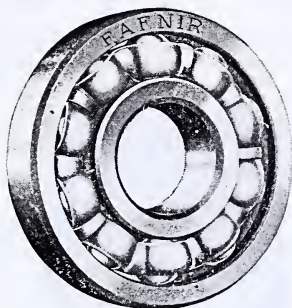
Present plant of The Fafnir Bearing Co.



Plant of the Hart & Cooley Co., Inc., and the Hart & Hutchinson Co. in course of construction.



# The Fafnir Bearing Co



was formed as a department of the Hart & Cooley Company but was incorporated in 1911 with Howard S. Hart, President; E. C. Goodwin, Vice-President; and Elisha H. Cooper, Treasurer.

As early as 1909, Mr. Hart had conceived the idea that ball bearings could be made in America as well as in Germany and acknowledging at that time the pre-eminence of European, especially German, methods of manufacture Mr. Hart and Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Cooper at various times went to Germany to study processes and to make arrangements for securing suitable raw material.

The product of the Company was sold thru an importer of German bearings and by this close touch with a competing European article and constant tests and comparisons, it was soon discovered that a ball bearing of American manufacture could be made the equal, if not better than the imported article and by means of a reasonable protective tariff could be sold in competition in domestic markets.

Taking, therefore, the German bearing as a standard it was the aim of the Company to manufacture in this country in an American factory with American workmen the highest grade ball bearing that could be produced. German steel was used exclusively as the material for ball races and the balls used were imported from England. Several valuable patents were taken out and in 1913 the Company accepted a license under the well-known Conrad patents which dominate the construction of the modern ball bearing.

Soon after the incorporation of the Company, A. G. Way entered its employ and has now become its Office Manager and Assistant Treasurer. R. R. Searles who became associated with the Company at about the same time is now its General Superintendent. Of the original

The Fafnir Bearing Company is one of the babies in the family of New Britain industries. Starting in 1911 with a total office and factory force of seven people, working in a corner of the Hart & Cooley plant, it now has on its payroll over five hundred names and occupies a floor space of nearly four acres. It

seven who were employed by the Company at the time of its corporation in 1911, H. R. Reynolds still has charge of the design of its product; Miss Jane E. Middleton is the Chief Accountant of the Company and Richard H. Reynolds, who made his way to the head of the Heat Treatment department died at the time of the influenza epidemic.

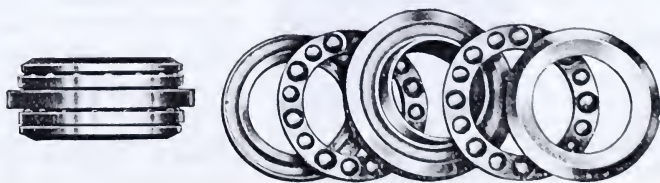
The outbreak of the war and the consequent stoppage of all importations from Europe naturally led to an increased demand for domestic bearings from those who hitherto depended upon the foreign made article. The Fafnir Bearing Company dissolved its association with the Hart & Cooley Company and established its own selling agency under the management of Maurice Stanley whose smile has made many friends for him all the way from New Britain to San Francisco.

The product of the Company is now manufactured from American steel. The balls are American made. Its customers are today buying better bearings than were previously getting from Germany, made from American materials by American workmen.

At the time of its incorporation The Fafnir Bearing Company had a capital of \$100,000, which has been increased from time to time until it stands today at \$500,000 and its output is nearly twenty times as great as five years ago.

The growth of the Company especially since the beginning of the war has made constant demand for increased room and equipment and in 1918 The Fafnir Bearing Company acquired all the property formerly occupied by the Hart & Cooley Company on the Bowdoin Orange streets corner and will soon occupy the entire block. A new six story addition has just been completed and the Company looks forward with confidence to maintain its position in the American market even after the resumption of commercial relations with European countries which have been broken off by the war.

The present officers of the Company are H. S. Reynolds, Chairman of the Board; Elisha H. Cooper, President; E. C. Goodwin, Treasurer; A. G. Way, Assistant Treasurer; Maurice Stanley, Secretary; R. R. Searles, Assistant Secretary; and R. R. Searles, Chief Superintendent. These, together with Norman P. O'Connell, President of the Hart & Cooley Company; E. A. Searles, President of the Stanley Works; F. G. Vibberts, President of the New Britain Trust Company and E. C. Cooper, Corporation Counsel of the City, constitute the Board of Directors.



# The Hart & Cooley Company

## INCORPORATED

The Hart & Cooley Company, Incorporated, while among the younger of New Britain's enterprises, has had a steady growth, until today it has resources valued in excess of three million dollars. The Company takes its name from the founders, Howard S. Hart and Norman P. Cooley, both of whom were born and educated in New Britain. The two men were associated in business in Chicago, Ill., where they established the first mill, west of Pittsburgh, for the cold rolling of steel. While still in Chicago, Mr. Hart conceived the idea of making warm air heating registers of wrought steel in place of cast iron and took out several patents on the construction of such a register. After selling their business in Chicago, Messrs. Hart and Cooley returned to New Britain and in March, 1901, organized The Hart & Cooley Company to take up the manufacture of registers. The original incorporators of the Company were Howard S. Hart, Norman P. Cooley, L. Hoyt Pease and George P. Hart. The plant of the New Britain Brass Company on Booth Street was leased and the work of making dies and installing machinery was at once started. The first registers were placed on the market early in 1902.

Associated with the Company since its organization are E. C. Goodwin, now the Treasurer of the Company, who with Mr. Hart developed the tools and dies for the manufacturing of the registers,—and R. C. Twichell, now Vice-President and Secretary, who has had charge of the production and costs.

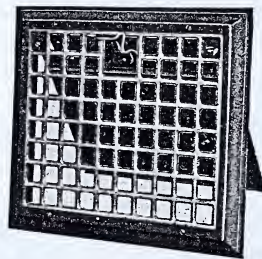


Rubbish Burner.

The selling of the registers was at first, handled by The Stanley Works, through their salesmen. As the business grew it became evident that the Company must have its own sales manager and for this post was selected Mr. James H. Robinson, who had been instrumental in securing a host of customers for "H&C" Registers through the Middle West while he was in the employ of The Stanley Works.

In 1904 the Company added to its register business the making of lockers. This department grew so rapidly and demanded such increased additional facilities that it was thought best to organize a company to take over the locker business and build on a site where the work could be laid out more economically, and accordingly in 1912 The Hart & Hutchinson Company was organized.

Shortly after the locker department was started the increasing demand for ball bearings was brought forcefully before the officers of The Hart & Cooley Company and machinery was installed for the manufacture of ball bearings. This line differed so materially from the register



Sidewall Register.

line both in the manufacture of the material and in the consumers and method of distribution, that a company was organized to develop the bearing business, and in 1911 The Fafnir Bearing Company began its rapid growth.

In both the Hart & Hutchinson Company and the Fafnir Bearing Company, the Hart & Cooley Company retained a controlling interest. In 1918 the business of The Fafnir Bearing Company had grown to such an extent that The Hart & Cooley Company decided to turn over to it, all the land and factory buildings on Booth, Orange and Myrtle streets, and to build for itself on the property occupied by The Hart & Hutchinson factory. At the present time these building operations are in progress and the Company has plans for a large development on this most adaptable site.

This year, too, the Company has re-organized under the General Laws of the State of Connecticut, taking the name of The Hart & Cooley Company, Incorporated. No change has been made in the officers or directors.

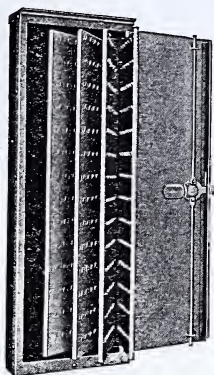
The first catalogue of The Hart & Cooley Company, issued in 1901, listed eleven sizes of registers—all for floor use, the largest being 12 inches wide by 16 inches long. Their present catalogue shows 169 stock sizes of floor registers, the largest being 44 inches wide by 48 inches long, together with many other types for baseboard and side-wall use. Cold air faces, grilles, ventilators, furnace regulators, shelves and rubbish burners have all been added to the "H&C" line. Today the Company is prepared to meet all conditions governing warm air heating, with the strongest and most satisfactory registers on the market.



Baseboard Register.



# The Hart & Hutchinson Company



H&H All Steel  
Key Storage Locker



The Hart & Hutchinson Company was formed in October, 1912, to take over the "Steel Locker" business of The Hart & Cooley Company, its original officers being Norman P. Cooley, President, Maxwell S. Hart, Vice-President and Guy Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

A large tract of land was purchased and a plant erected, near Corbin Avenue, running west toward Barnesdale, having shipping facilities both by trolley and railroad lines.

It may be interesting, especially to New Britain people, to know that the first lockers made by The Hart & Cooley Company were installed in the New Britain Y. M. C. A., in 1904. It was through the suggestion of Mr. Goddard, then Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. that the Hart & Cooley Company really considered seriously the manufacture of clothes lockers.

Since The Hart & Hutchinson Company took over this line, they have improved and standardized the type of lockers manufactured, and have so enlarged the line that they now offer distinct types for golf clubs, factories, schools, gymnasiums and hospitals. In addition to steel lockers this Company has developed and perfected a line of steel shelving, also many steel cabinets

for various uses, including factory and office equipment for almost every line of business, and for use in Hospitals, Hotels and Homes.

Branch Offices and Salesrooms are maintained in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and while this product does not lend itself particularly to Export, Selling Agencies have been established in France, Belgium, Australia and South America, and goods are being sold constantly to those points.

During the "World War" this Company devoted practically its entire output to Government uses, furnishing special steel lockers, steel shelving, steel cabinets and fuel oil burners to the Emergency Fleet Corporation and to Government naval contractors for use in their yards, on U. S. Naval Destroyers, on the Eagle Submarine Chasers and at various Naval Bases and Army Cantonments.

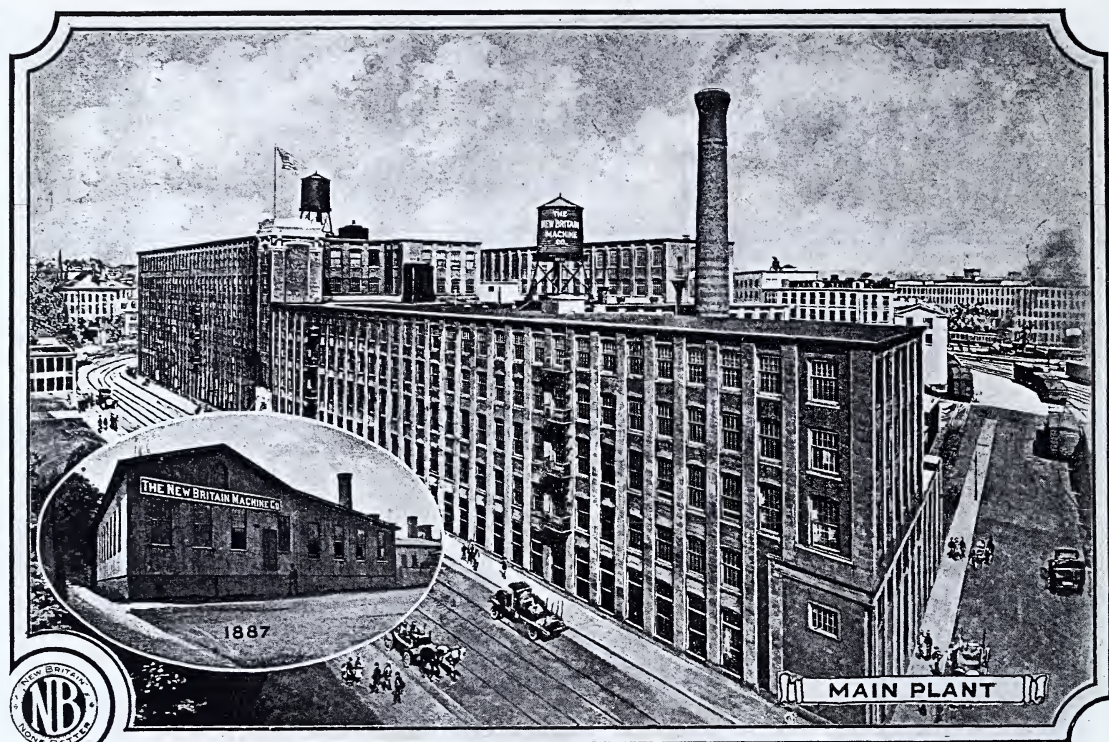
The present officers of the Company are:

Howard S. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Maxwell S. Hart, President; Logan E. Page, Vice-President and Secretary; E. Clayton Goodwin, Treasurer.



H&H Type B-C  
Single Tier Locker





THE New Britain Machine Co., had its twenty-fourth birthday in June 1919.

Incorporated in June, 1895, it absorbed the business and plant of the J. T. Case Engine Co., makers of a light high-speed automatic steam engine.

The Hon. Philip Corbin was the corporation's first President; M. C. Swift, Vice-President; F. G. Platt, Treasurer, and R. S. Brown, Secretary.

The first activity of the Company was the purchase of the business, equipment and patents of the Dubuque Specialty Machine Works, of Dubuque, Iowa, makers of the Chain Saw Mortiser. The manufacture and wide sale of this machine laid the foundation for the continued growth of the youthful concern.

In 1900 the first of its brick buildings was erected to make room for increased equipment, the old wooden structure on the corner of Bigelow and Chestnut streets being utilized for a time as a storage space. Some two years later the old plant was razed and the brick portion extended east to Bigelow St., a power plant being built in the rear at about the same time.

Coincident with these enlargements came need for various items of shop equipment which the market did not afford and which were devised to meet requirements as

they developed. Thus grew the line of "New Britain" Shop Furniture—now recognized as standard the world over.

In 1910 Herbert H. Pease began his activities as 2nd Vice-President, but, following the death of President Corbin in November, 1910, he became the Treasurer of the Corporation, F. G. Platt succeeding to the Presidency.

In April, 1911, the plant and business of the Geo. G. Prentice Co., of New Haven, was purchased, thus providing the foundation for the wide line of "New Britain" Automatic Chucking Machines which is carrying the name "New Britain" far and wide. Large extensions to the plant were necessitated to accommodate this line.

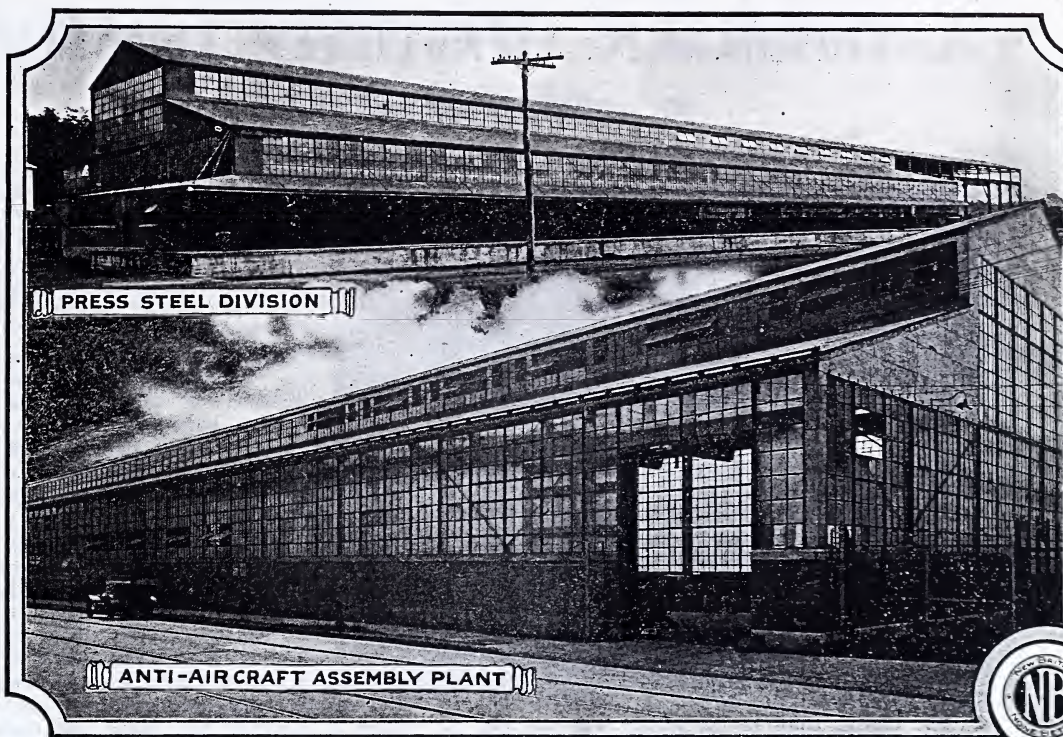
In 1912, a pressed steel department was added to the business, and articles of shop furniture, formerly made from cast iron, were changed to pressed steel, greatly increasing the possibilities of this line.

In 1913, the screw machine department of the Universal Machine Screw Company of Hartford, was absorbed. This resulted in completing the line of "Automatics" by the addition of Multiple-Spindle Screw Machines, thus enabling the company to supply machines for handling both bar work and chuck work.

During the years 1917 and 1918, the corporation de-

# NEW BRITAIN





voted nearly ninety-five per cent of its productive capacity in the service of the U. S. Government, producing all the anti-aircraft gun mounts ordered by the government, many thousands of Browning machine gun tripods, shell heads, gun sights, etc. It is a matter of record that 75 M.M. anti-aircraft guns, mounted and shipped from here were the only American designed guns of any large caliber which reached the front during the war.

Starting with a capital of \$200,000, it has grown to \$1,500,000; and from a small shop employing thirty-five hands to one employing twelve hundred.

The "Main Plant" on Chestnut street affords a space of approximately ten acres. On the opposite of the street a large building (70 ft. by 340 ft.) utilized during the war in the prosecution of some of the large war contracts held by the corporation.

At the "Extension" (formerly the Cedar Hill Farm) the corporation owns 133 acres of land having excellent railroad facilities. A 100 ft. by 340 ft. plant has been erected at this point to accommodate the Pressed Steel Dept. Here, in all probability, will be the site of some further buildings as the expansion of the business may necessitate.

## "NEW BRITAIN" PRODUCTS

Six-Spindle Automatic Machines.

Multiple-Spindle Automatic Chucking Machines.

Chain Saw Mortisers.

Dado Machines.

Drop-Head Polishing and Buffing Machines.

Screw Machine Products.

SHOP FURNITURE, INCLUDING: VISE STANDS.

BENCH LEGS.

BENCH DRAWERS.

FACTORY STOOLS.

WORK STANDS.

LATHE PANS.

STOCK RACKS.

TOTE BOXES.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

## TRACTORS

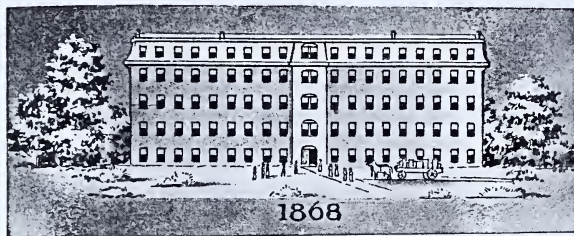
THE NEW BRITAIN MACHINE COMPANY

# AUTOMATICS



# AMERICAN HOSIERY COMPANY

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT



The American Hosiery Co., was organized in 1868, "to manufacture from wool, cotton, silk, flax or other material or combination therein any and every description of goods which are or may be desired, and to sell the same." The capital stock was \$200,000, and the first officers elected were Henry Stanley, president, and John B. Talcott, treasurer and secretary. A temporary office was opened in the Union Manufacturing Company's plant and the first building for the new company was planned and erected on the present site without delay. This building is still in use.

The moving spirit in the project was Mr. John B. Talcott, and the new company was a tribute to the confidence in him by his New Britain business associates. He had been a teacher of Greek at Yale University following his graduation there, and then a member of the bar at Hartford. He decided, however, to enter business instead of following a profession, and purchased an interest in the New Britain Knitting Co. Here he became impressed with the possibilities of a knitting business employing modern methods to make a product superior to anything then in existence, and severed his connection with the New Britain Knitting Co., to embark on a new career. From that time until his death, thirty-seven years later, he worked untiringly and unswervingly to realize his ideals, and the high repute in which the American Hosiery Products are held indicate the measure of his success.

At the time of the formation of the Company, the methods of manufacture were undergoing a transformation and automatic machines were replacing the hand-operated devices in general use. One of these, an invention of Sir Arthur Paget of Loughborough, England, produced a knitted fabric that was elastic, even in texture, beautiful in finish and automatically shaped or fashioned to fit the body. It had not reached the stage of perfect production, but Mr. Talcott was so certain of its superiority that he imported a number of them with a young mechanic who had helped to build them.

The early history of the Company is one of never-ceasing effort to overcome the obstacles incident to the establishment of a new enterprise, creating new standards, finding new methods by which to attain them, training operatives, overcoming prejudices which a new order of

things creates and conquering through sheer superiority of product a disinclination to consider American-made hosiery on an equality with the imported goods generally sold. All through this trying time, the faith of J. B. Talcott in his vision and his ability to imbue with the spirit which animated him, brought success to every endeavor and put the company in the leading place in its line.

The first article produced by the American Hosiery Company was "merino" underwear made from yarn of their own spinning. It established a new standard in brilliancy, softness, warmth and moisture absorption, and found instant favor. It is still the leader in its class. Other grades and kinds have been added, styles have been changed to conform to the dictates of fashion and popular fancy, and the assortment made to cover all the demands for the very best of each article produced.

The first lamb's wool imported direct from Australia, where sheep are bred for wool rather than for mutton, was purchased by J. B. Talcott and turned into Amho underwear. They use exclusively the very best of Australian wool of the first fleece, long, fine and silky, and more than half of each bale is sorted, washed and cleaned away in order that nothing inferior may be used. The cotton is Egyptian, Sea Island and choice long staple American. The trimmings are as carefully chosen as the material for the yarn, and all with the idea of perfection as a guide.

The problem of water is an important one in a knitting mill. It has been solved by the American Hosiery Co. in a satisfactory manner by wells which tap an inexhaustible supply of water free from impurities, imparting a whiteness and cleanliness to the goods which adds to their desirability.

While the main product of the Company has been knit underwear for men, women and children, knitted coats, jackets, caps, scarfs and other specialties of individual design are being produced, and now form an increasing factor in the business. New fabrics for men's union suits have also been recently evolved and are finding favor.

For thirty-seven years Mr. John B. Talcott served the Company—first as treasurer and secretary and after the death of Mr. Henry Stanley in 1884 as its President.

Mr. E. H. Davison, now the President of the Company, was associated with Mr. Talcott from the beginning; first, as superintendent, and latterly as Secretary and Superintendent. When Mr. Talcott died in 1905, Mr. Davison succeeded him as President.

In 1914 certain changes were made in the business. Mr. Davison associated with him as Vice-Presidents, Mr. M. K. Pasco in charge of the manufacturing, and Mr. G. F. Dodd in charge of sales; also Mr. L. H. Taylor as Secretary. Later Mr. Pasco was elected to be Treasurer.

Much of the success of the Company is the direct result of its having a management uniform and unchanging in its ideas and aims, ably executed by men trained in the same school of experience and leaders in their field.



# FOR 50 YEARS

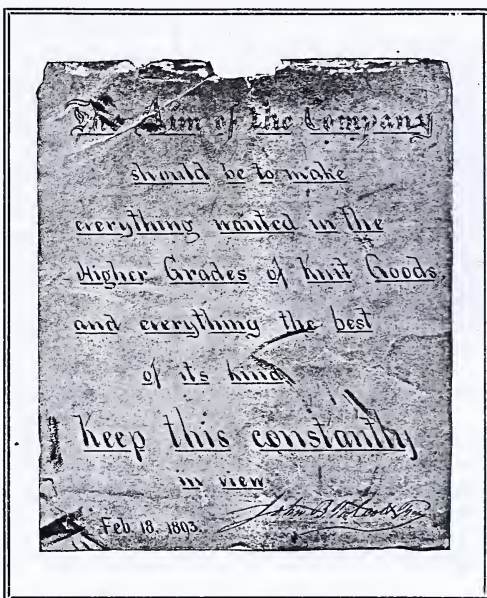
MANUFACTURERS OF

✠  
Shirts and  
Drawers

✠  
Hosiery  
✠

✠  
Union  
Suits

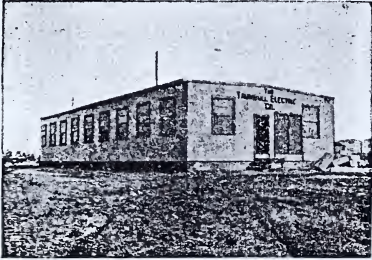
✠  
Sweaters  
✠



Knit Goods of Quality for Men, Women and Children



# The Trumbull



Our Start 1899

In 1899 the Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co. opened for business in a small wooden shop on the site of their present factory in Plainville, where some of the first two-piece porcelain rosettes ever made in the country were produced. A little later they started in the manufacture of knife switches, and from time to time many other lines

were added, including a large department for the manufacture of panelboards, cabinets and switchboards.

Numerous additions were made to the original shop in the course of the years, and in 1905 the first brick building was erected. A few years later all the wooden buildings were replaced by the present four-story brick structure. The last addition to the factory was made in December, 1917.

At the present time additional buildings are being erected which will increase the entire floor space about 30%. These buildings are to be used exclusively for the manufacture of Safety Switches.

In 1899 the business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000, all held by the original owners, John H. Trumbull, President; Henry Trumbull, Treasurer; F. T. Wheeler, Vice-President; who with S. S. Gwillim, Secretary, and J. C. Regan, General Superintendent, constitute the present officers of the Company. These officers with A. J. Sloper, and Judge J. E. Cooper, of New Britain, constitute the board of directors.

The present capital stock is \$500,000.

A few weeks ago the General Electric Company purchased a financial interest in the Company, which, however, in no wise affects its personnel nor its method of distribution.

Branch offices and a large stock are maintained in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, with agents and large stock in Boston and Philadelphia. The Company has personal representatives in the Argentine Republic and in Brazil, and agents in Barcelona, Ghent, and Sydney, N. S. W.

Our product is all distributed through the electrical supply jobbers of the country, 98% of whom carry our knife switches in whole or in part.

The products of the Company are made on a quality and not a price basis, and its business and reputation has been built upon this basis and on the prompt service which it has rendered.

The safety switch line, for the handling of which the new building is being erected, bids fair to represent a large part of its distribution. This line represents a regular knife switch enclosed in a steel box operated from the outside, with safety features which make it impossible to open the box until the switch is in "off" position or to close the switch until the cover is down.

This line takes its place among the many safety appliances on the market for the prevention of accident to person and the elimination of the fire hazard. It is largely used in industrial plants, where any device that makes



## OUR PRODUCTS

Panel Boards

Cabinets

Switch Boards

Knife and Safety Switches

Snap Switches

Rosettes

Push Switches

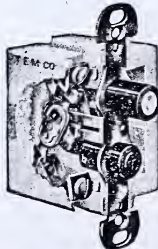
Cut Outs

Receptacles

Battery Switches

Wire Connectors

Electric Wiring





# Electric Mfg. Co.

for the safety of person and property is a valued addition to the equipment.

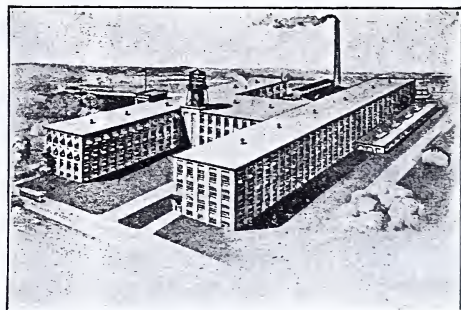
During the War the Trumbull Company built over 2200 switchboards for the U. S. Government, including those for Submarines, Eagle Boats, Mine Sweepers, Patrol Boats, Destroyers, Cruisers, and U. S. Navy and U. S. Shipping Board. The cut shows two rows of Emergency Fleet switchboards completed and in process of construction. No sooner was one row completed than another was begun.

During this period, also, practically the entire product of the Company was sold to the government directly or indirectly and the loyalty and energy of its employees was a matter of pleasing record—slackers and pacifists were conspicuous by their absence.

The ① Red Cross Unit consisting of nearly 100 young ladies in the office and factory were affiliated with the local branch and rendered material assistance.

A large per cent of the members of Co. I, Connecticut State Guard is enlisted from the employees of this Company, and two of the officers of the Company are also officers in the State Guard; J. H. Trumbull, Captain; and S. S. Gwillim, 2nd Lieutenant.

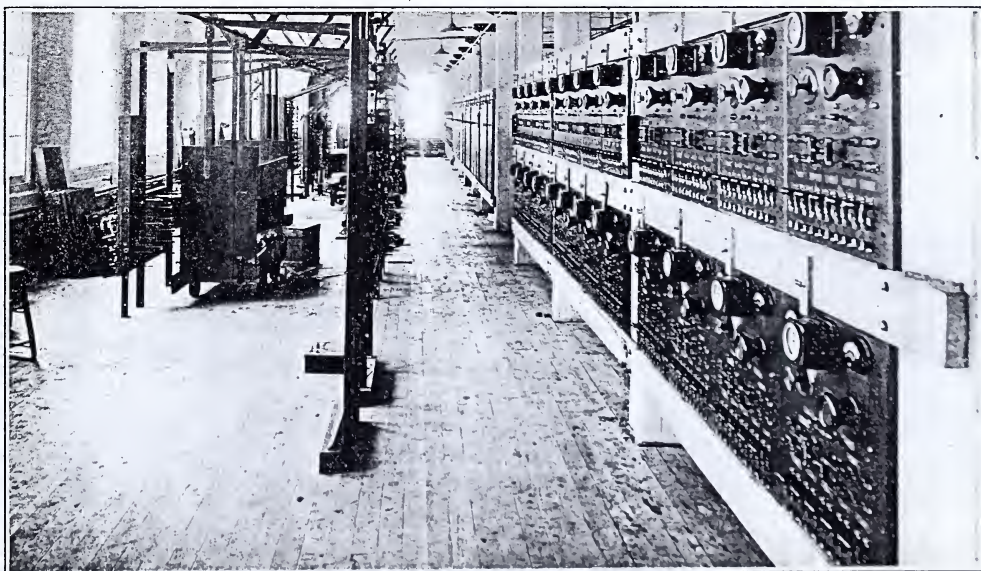
Employees and officers of the Company took a promi-



Our Plant 1919

nent part in the reception to the returned soldiers and sailors given in Plainville on June 25th, and all without exception extend a hearty welcome to the returned service men of New Britain.

We wish them a hearty welcome and a grand good time during Welcome Home Week.



Two Rows at U. S. Emergency Fleet Switchboard, 1918

# **Union Manufacturing Co.**

***New Britain, Conn.***

***Lathe, Drill and Planer Chucks, and Grey Iron Castings***

The Union Manufacturing Company was incorporated in August, 1886, for the manufacture of hardware, casting metals, and finishing and converting same into merchandise, its principal line being cast butts and hinges, this business being purchased for the Company by William H. Hart, agent, from the James G. Smith Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I., and moved to New Britain. Later on the pump business was added to the line of hardware, the Company manufacturing a full line of house pumps, hydraulic rams, etc., also a small line of power pumps.

In April, 1880, the Company started the manufacture of a patented combination chuck, manufacturing same under patent granted the late James N. Skinner. It was found, after operating the business for a year or two, that to manufacture a specialty only in this line was not profitable; therefore a full line of independent chucks, geared scroll chucks, face plate jaws,

etc., was added to the original line. This branch of the business soon forged ahead of the hardware and pump lines so that the butt and hinge business was discontinued entirely, and the pump business sold to the W. & B. Douglass Company of Middletown.

In addition, the manufacture of a complete line of machine chucks, of which it is the largest producer in the world, the Company has for many years specialized in making high grade iron castings. The Company's business extends to every part of the world and its chucks are standard the world over. The capital stock of the Company in 1866 was \$100,000.00 and in 1919, \$500,000.00. It originally employed seventy-five hands and now has between four hundred and five hundred. It is interesting to know that of the forty-one original stock holders but two are now living—William H. Hart of this city, and Henry E. Russell of New London.

The officers of the Company are A. F. Corbin, President; M. L. Bailey, Treasurer; H. H. Wheeler, Secretary; C. S. Neumann, Assistant Secretary.

Board of directors are A. F. Corbin, M. L. Bailey, A. J. Sloper, L. C. Clark, F. J. Porter, H. H. Wheeler, C. S. Neumann, W. H. Corbin, J. B. Minor.



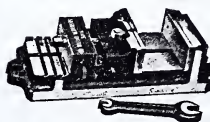
# The Home of SKINNER CHUCKS

Mfrs. of Lathe, Drill and Planer Chucks  
Drill Press Vises



Lathe Chuck

1887



Drill Press Vise

Established in 1887, since which time our every effort has been to produce a line of Chucks the quality of which is unexcelled. The standard maintained has been the means of a constantly increasing demand from all parts of the world for our chucks. The modern factory pictured below is designed and equipped with every facility for producing the well-known



Planer Chuck

1919



Drill Chuck

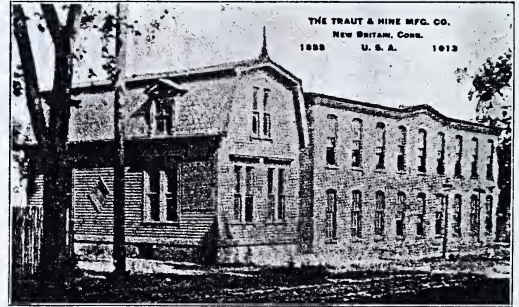
## SKINNER CHUCKS



THE SKINNER CHUCK COMPANY  
NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U. S. A.

# The Traut & Hine Manufacturing Co.

The Traut & Hine Mfg. Company was organized in 1888 to manufacture specialties in metal. The year following it was incorporated under the laws of Connecticut with a capital of \$100,000, its executive officers being Mr. J. A. Traut, President, Mr. G. E. Adams, Vice-President, Mr. G. W. Traut, Treasurer, and Mr. H. C. Hine, Secretary. Business was started in a two-story factory 60 ft. x 30 ft. in size and employed twenty-five hands. The Company's business has grown to such an extent that they now employ six hundred hands and its factories consist of several brick buildings ranging in height from two to five stories and covering a large area of ground.



1888

Our principal products are

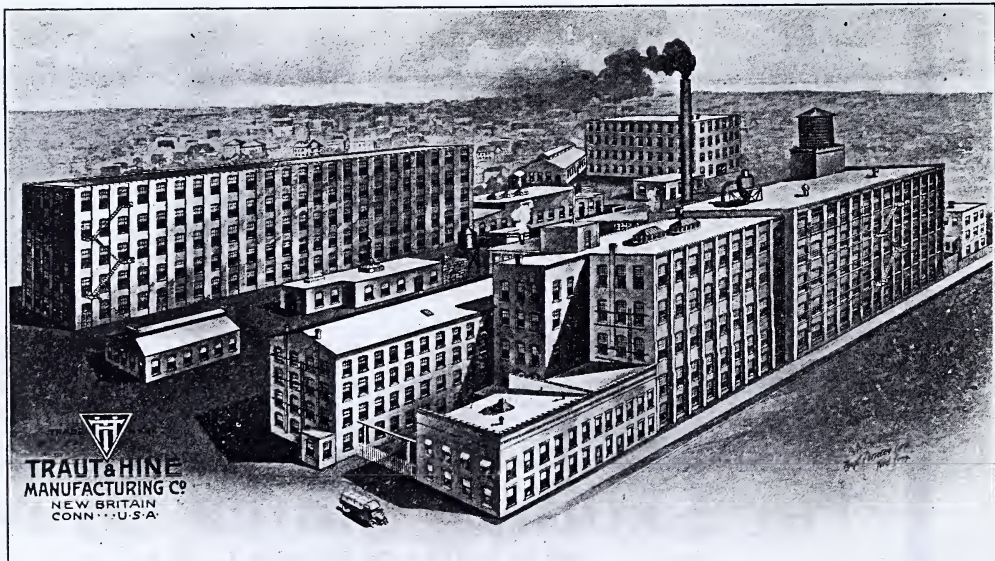


Metal Trimmings  
for Suspenders,  
Garters, Belts  
and Clothing,  
Upholsters Nails,

Web Strap Buckles  
and Tips,  
Safety Razors and  
Accessories,  
Metal Stationery Supplies,

Can Openers,  
Hardware Specities,  
Sheet Metal Goods,  
Wire Goods.

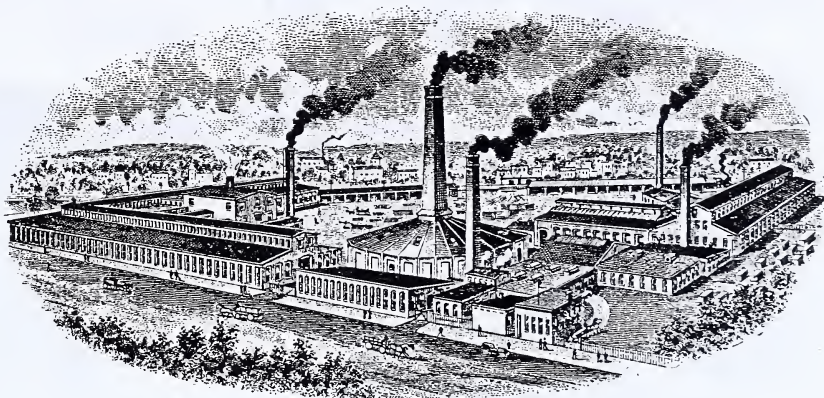
The Company is now capitalized at \$500,000 and the Officers are President and Treasurer, George W. Traut; Vice-President, Frank L. Traut; Secretary, Henry C. Hine; General Superintendent Ernest N. Humphrey.



1919



# :: Vulcan Iron Works ::



1919

The Vulcan Iron Works was established in 1878. Among the principal founders were Hiram Oldershaw, William Foulds, Henry Lydall, Theron Camp, R. G. Hibbard and David and George B. Gordon.

The original foundry was a round building which is now occupied by the annealing department and the place was generally known as the Round House Foundry. One furnace was operated with a cupola in an adjoining wooden building.

In 1883 another foundry was added, which is now a portion of our No. 2 Foundry, in which was installed a new cupola for malleable. At the same time the old cupola was used for melting grey iron. After about three years, however, the making of grey iron was discontinued, and an air furnace was installed for

making malleable iron, instead of the cupola. In practically forty years the concern has grown from operating a single foundry with one furnace of about 1,000 tons annual capacity to three foundries of considerable proportions with furnaces having a total year capacity of over 10,000 tons.

The present officers are Mr. E. G. Hurlburt, Manager; Mr. G. E. Bean, Assistant Manager; Mr. E. Beecher, Sales Manager and Mr. A. H. Oldershaw, Cashier.

In 1913 the Eastern Malleable Iron Company was formed and the Vulcan Iron Works are now one of five plants owned by the Eastern Malleable Iron Company.

The following lines of castings are what we manufacture:

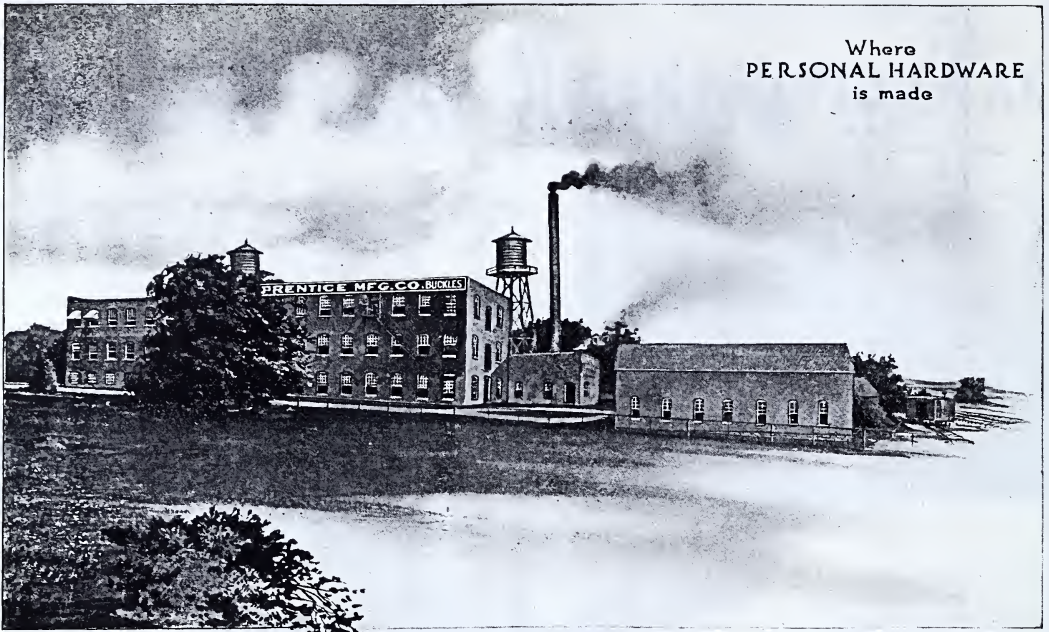


1878

- Builders' Hardware
- Small Tool Castings
- Agricultural Implements
- Railway and Mine Supplies
- Automobile, Motor Cycle and Bicycle Castings
- Textile Machinery Castings
- Belt Hooks
- Awning Hardware
- Marine Hardware
- Tobacco Press Work
- Typewriter Castings
- Piano Castings
- Naval Construction Work
- Gymnasium Hardware
- Fire Arms
- Plumbing Supplies



Where  
PERSONAL HARDWARE  
is made



New Factory, Berlin Road

Established 1912  
Incorporated 1912

G. E. PRENTICE, President  
R. O. CLARK, Vice-President  
A. B. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer

# The G. E. Prentice Mfg. Co.

New Britain, Conn.

## Manufacturers of Personal Hardware

Metal Trimmings for  
Belts

Metal Trimmings for  
Suspenders

Metal Trimmings for  
Garters and Arm Bands

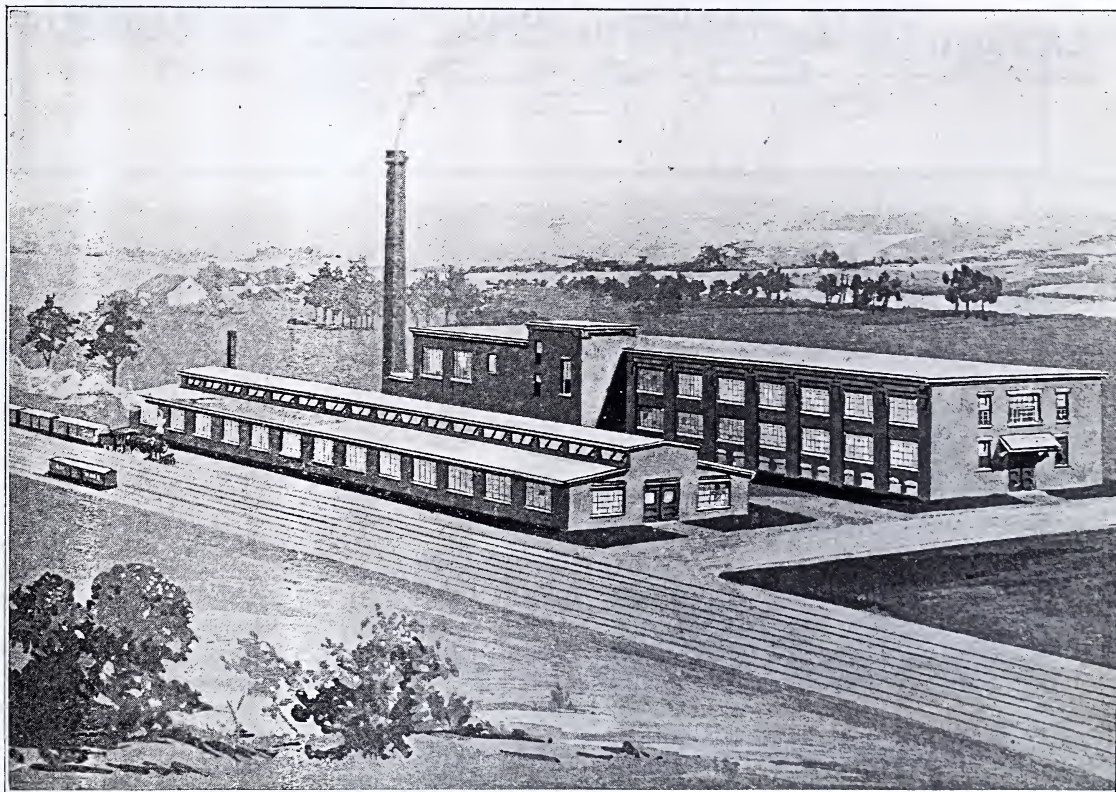
Novelties in Sheet Metal and Wire

**War Record:** By request of the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army, the manufacture of Metal Trimmings, Buckles, etc., for Uniforms was started in August, 1917. Over 100,000,000 pieces had been manufactured in our plants when the armistice was signed



# *The B & K Manufacturing Co.*

*New Britain, Conn.*



Manufacturers of

## *Pole Line and Bracket Hardware*

Used by

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY  
COMPANIES

For Supporting Electric Conductors

also

**PORTABLE LAMPS—ELECTRIC AND GAS**

The B & K Manufacturing Company before coming to New Britain was located at Milldale, Conn., and, not having sufficient room to expand at this place, began looking around and found a suitable location at New Britain, in the Spring of 1917, locating

in the building on Ellis street that was built by Chamber of Commerce Building Association. During the war they were engaged in the manufacture of magazines for the Colt's Automatic Pistol which was used by our boys "over there."

# History of the New Britain Gas Light Company

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The New Britain Gas Light Company was incorporated in the year 1855 with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. The works were erected in 1857 on the property now occupied by the H. R. Walker Company, so that the present year completes sixty-two years of the Company's active operation.

The first board of directors consisted of H. E. Russell, Sr., F. T. Stanley, S. L. Strickland, Wm. A. Churchill, and G. M. Landers, Sr. The first officers were S. L. Strickland, President; A. P. Collins, Treasurer; and William E. Hunt, Secretary and Superintendent.

In the year 1870, due to lack of railroad facilities, the old works were abandoned and new ones constructed at the junction of Pine and Meadow streets, on a part of the property now occupied by the Company.

In the early days, street mains were laid in the center of the city only, and few mains were laid

on residential streets. Consequently, the business was very limited. Up to 1879, the price charged for gas was six dollars per thousand cubic feet.

In 1898 began the introduction of gas ranges and mantle lights. A few had been sold previously but since that date, thousands of lights and ranges have been installed in New Britain.

Gas as an industrial fuel is used in our manufacturing plants for many purposes, including hardening, annealing and japanning. During the war, it was a very important factor in New Britain's tremendous production of war material.

The plant which covers about ten acres, is equipped with modern gas making machinery and its holders have a storage capacity of one million cubic feet.

The Company supplies New Britain and Berlin, having in all about seventy-five miles of mains through which service is furnished to twelve thousand customers.

## OFFICERS:

A. J. SLOPER, *President and Treasurer.*

H. T. SLOPER, *Secretary and General Manager.*

H. M. BELLE, *Superintendent.*

## DIRECTORS:

F. M. TRAVIS

R. S. BROWN

H. E. RUSSELL

E. N. STANLEY

H. T. SLOPER

A. J. SLOPER



# The Growth of New Britain Electrically And Its Facilities For Industrial Progress

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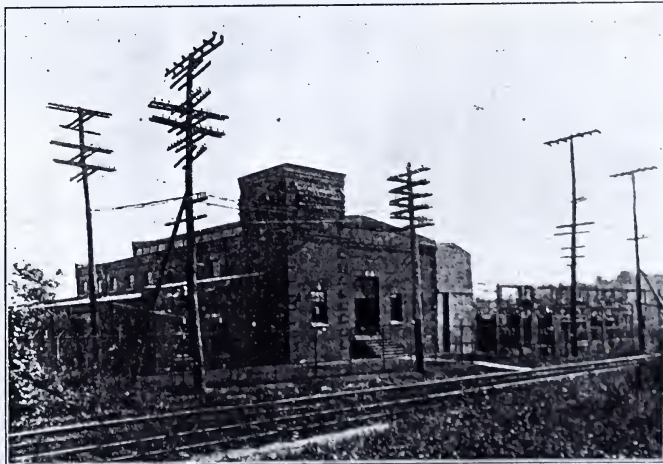


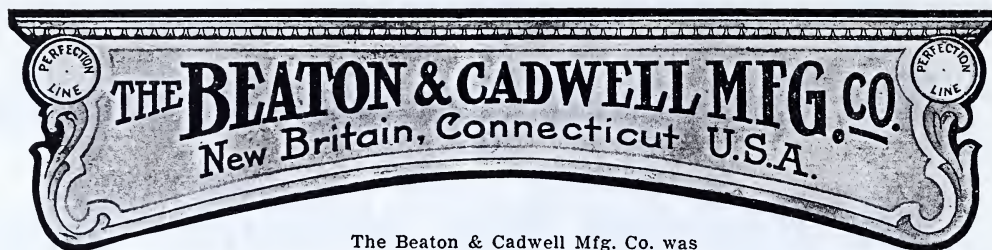
The first electric light shown in New Britain was on April 24, 1880, when Messrs. Thompson and Houston were invited to this city to demonstrate an electric arc light. These men were pioneers in the study of electrical problems and were then students in Philadelphia. They later started in business on the triangular plot of ground at the corner of Lake and Washington streets in this city.

The first Electric Light Company was the New Britain and Schuyler Electric Light Company organized in the year 1885 to supply the city with electric energy for lighting. The Company was represented by J. M. Spring, President; R. H. Vance, Treasurer, and Samuel Bassett, Secretary.

From 1885 to January, 1912, the number of electrical consumers in New Britain and immediate

vicinity increased to the number of 2414. Since then the use of electricity has developed rapidly and The Connecticut Light & Power Company is now supplying approximately 8,100 customers in the New Britain District through its new and modern substation on Black Rock Road, of which a picture is shown below. This substation receives power both from steam plant and water power plants. In connection with the latter the new water power development of the Company on the Housatonic River at Stevenson, is of importance as it will tend to conserve coal and will avoid the necessity of bringing many tons of coal by rail into the State thereby releasing railway transportation facilities for other purposes which is a matter of considerable importance to New Britain and the State.



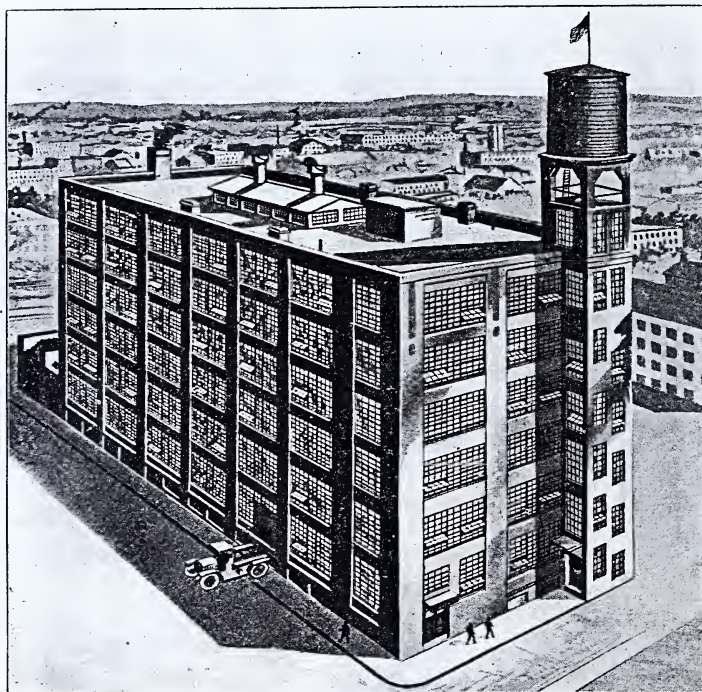


The Beaton & Cadwell Mfg. Co. was incorporated in October, 1894, under the name of Beaton & Bradley Co., which name it carried until March, 1910, when it was changed to present name.

CAPITAL \$100,000

### We Manufacture

Floor and Ceiling Plates  
Automatic Air Valves  
Positive Air Valves  
Vacuum Air Valves  
Sectional Hook and Expansion Plates  
Floor Sleeves  
Typewriter Copy Holders  
Radiator Foot Rails  
Lawn Sprinklers  
Gauge Glass Low and High Pressure Domestic Imported



### We Manufacture

Pipe Hangers  
Steel Pipe Rolls  
Spud Wrench  
Cocks, All Styles  
Union Elbows  
Expansion Tanks  
Thermometers  
Valves, All Styles Steam and Hot Water  
Saw Handle Trimmings  
Mop Handle Trimmings  
Vending Machine  
Metal Stampings

1918

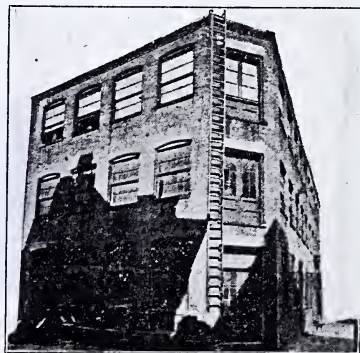
CAPITAL \$50,000

CAPITAL \$10,000

OUR  
PHENOMENAL  
GROWTH



1894—1901



1901—1918



# ***THE PARKER SHIRT CO***

**ESTABLISHED 1847**



1847

***Factory, New Britain, Conn***

***New York Office  
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING***

***Chicago Office  
REPUBLIC BUILDING***

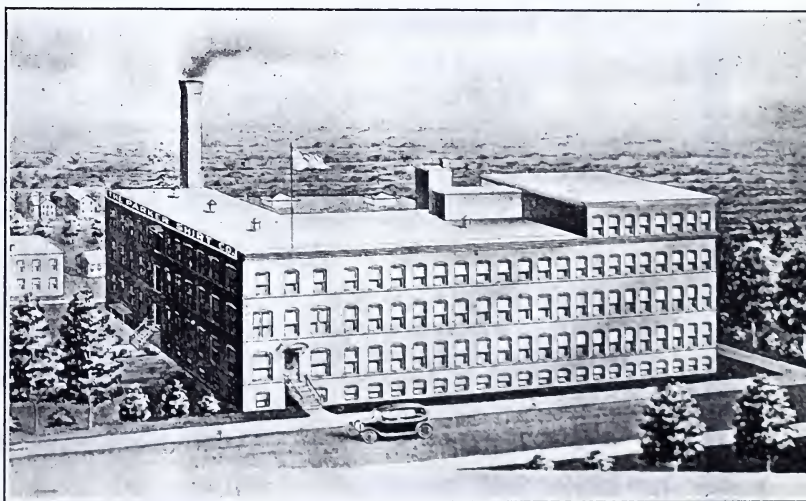
***Foreign Commissioners  
ST. QUENTIN, FRANCE  
LONDON, ENGLAND***

In 1847 Julius Parker established in New Britain a business of making shirts, which business has been continuously in operation from that time to the present day. On May 21st, 1896, the business was incorporated under the style name of The Parker Shirt Co., and is so conducted today. The present officers are C. J. Parker, president and treasurer, H. S. Humphrey, vice-president, and C. F. Frisbie, secretary.

The policy of making special shirts for the high-class trade only has been followed from the beginning until now and they can be found in almost every city in the country.

The reputation of the Parker Shirt Co., stands second to none for quality and service, while its customers without exception are only the highest class dealers throughout the territory they serve.

***Manufacturers  
of  
HIGH GRADE  
SHIRTS  
for  
Dress  
Day  
Sport  
and  
Outing  
Wear***



1919

# The History and Growth of

1910  
1,800  
Square  
Feet



1919  
16,800  
Square  
Feet

## *Established in 1910, by Louis R. Raphael*

### *In a Small Space of 1800 Square Feet*

In the fall of 1911, the business demanded additional space and 2,000 square feet was added making 3,800 square feet.

In the fall 1914, again additional space was required. Mr. Raphael procured the Bijou theatre adjoining the store with a space of 5,000 square feet, making a total of 8,800 square feet.

Later the growth of the business demanded additional space and an addition was built of 200 feet in length by 40 feet in width making a total of 16,800 square feet of selling space.

In 1919 the whole store was remodeled at a big expense with new and modern fixtures, also attractive show windows were installed, making the

## *Largest Daylight One-Floor Department Store in the State*

with all the improvements in both interior and exterior.

### *Progressive Methods That Made "The Big Store"*

BUYING FOR CASH

SELLING FOR CASH

NO CHARGE ACCOUNTS

NO DELIVERIES

ELIMINATING BIG OVERHEAD

TO SELL LOWER THAN ANYONE ELSE

GIVING STYLE AND SATISFACTION

*At All Times Giving The People What They Want*

### *"A Store for Everybody"*

We carry merchandise to suit all tastes, all purses in large varieties.

### *The Management*

Is under personal directions of Mr. Raphael and his staff of department managers and buyers of the highest type, each one having experience in specializing in his line, some of them gaining their experience in some of the largest stores in the country. Both Mr. Raphael and the buyers are constantly *searching* the market for the *newest* and *best*.—To undersell—to save for the public.

We Thank the New Britain and Vicinity Public for Their Patronage

We Invite Your Inspection

"THE BIG STORE"



## APPRECIATION

Praises and encomiums are inadequate to express the feeling which New Britain's citizenry holds for its sons and daughters who were actively engaged in the field of service in the great World War and during this week New Britain is pleased to welcome them home, attesting by exercises in which the entire community joins, a public acknowledgment of the debt owed to them. There remained at home a host who served the country with fidelity and who also share the appreciation of a grateful people.

This Souvenir is published with a desire to preserve a permanent record of the occasion.

The publication of this volume was no little task and will stand as another example of achievement possible by united effort. Having an edition of 10,000 copies, containing as it does 100 pages, it presented commercial, and mechanical problems which were happily overcome. The writers of the articles embodied were faithful and pains-taking in their preparation.

To Manufacturers, Business and Professional Men and others contributing to the issue by patronage, thanks are returned. In after years the Souvenir will have greater value than appears today.

Thanks are especially due

To The New Britain Record for the efforts making the printing possible, co-operating with very kindly patience and facilitating in every manner.

To officials of manufacturing corporations for use of half-tone cuts of rare photographs illustrating articles.

To Arthur W. Stipek and Sheffield Clark for their production of the original and very appropriate cover design.

To Miss Elizabeth Rogers, Carl S. Neumann and Bernard Kranowitz, who, co-laboring, wrote the historical sketch.

To Alfred E. Magnell, who prepared the article relating to New Britain's part in the war.

To Earl Kisselbrack, secretary of the war bureau, for the honor roll lists.

To Howard A. Timbrell for the arrangement of the Amusement programs.

To Leon A. Sprague for generous assistance in many ways.

To Michael J. Smith, who was very active in soliciting the advertising, together with Messers. Peter Crona, Frank Shields, Wm. H. Spittler, R. H. Stahl and W. B. Rossberg, members of the committee on publication.

Many others not particularly mentioned also assisted. The ambition of all engaged in the arrangement of the celebration was inspired by a desire to do something in a typical New Britain way—in other words, in the best way, a manner which has helped to spread the fame of the city throughout the world.

EDWARD W. BENNETT, Publisher.



HOME OF THE



# LYCEUM PLAYERS

Presenting the

## Latest New York Successes

Matinees—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Motion Picture Program Sunday Evenings.

CONSTRUCTION SUPPLIES  
LIGHTING FIXTURES  
LAMPS MOTORS

## THE SPRING & BUCKLEY ELECTRIC CO.

75-77-79 CHURCH ST.

Tel. 900

COMPLIMENTS OF

## P. CRONA

Representing

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

# GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

Hart Schaffer & Max Clothing

Ralston Health and Nettleton Shoes for Men

Dorothy Dodd Shoes for Women, Leatherized Boys Suits

## GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

### 1820-1919

The manufacturing of fine Jewelry in New Britain began about 1820 by William Burnam North in the building now occupied by the Porter & Dyson Co., who are keeping up the fine reputation established by the old firm of Wm. Burnam North & Co.

The Porter & Dyson Co. are endeavoring to give the people of New Britain that quality and service which is necessary for the success of a first-class store.

We invite all of our old friends to come in and see us at our old stand, No. 54 Main street, during this week of "Welcome Home."

We shall be very happy to welcome and greet you.

Yours truly for Better and Bigger New Britain.

THE PORTER & DYSON CO., Jewelers.

### M. IRVING JESTER

## THE NEW CARS



BROCKWAY  
All American  
TRUCKS

SERVICE GARAGE - - 193 Arch Street,  
Salesroom 18 Main Street

## A. GORBACH

REAL ESTATE.

GENERAL INSURANCE—Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile, Plate Glass, Compensation, Liability.

Office, Booth's Block. 259 Main Street.

Telephone 1190.

### Frank Bosco

Successor to Peter Crona

The Leading Barber Shop  
of New Britain

183 Main Street

Compliments of

## Tom Murray

NEW STORE

292 Main Street

EVER AT YOUR SERVICE

### THE CLOCK SHOP

Specializing in the repair of clocks of all makes and descriptions, including "Grandfathers" Modern and Antiques.

Rooms 4-5 Booth Building.  
259 Main St., New Britain, Conn.



# CROWELL'S QUALITY DRUG STORE

"On the Busy Corner"

**QUALITY DRUGS** Accurately Dispensed,

What you want **QUALITY SODA, ICE CREAM, LIGHT LUNCHES**  
Just when you want it **Quality Candy—Not all kinds, but the best**

**KODAKS, KWIK-LIGHTS, WATERMAN IDEAL PENS**

AT YOUR SERVICE

**CROWELL'S Quality Drug Store**

**Cor. Main and West Main Sts.**

The Best In the World at  
New Britain's Finest Store for Men

**Knox  
Hats  
New  
York**



Hy Heath, London, Hats

**Dobbs  
Hats  
New  
York**

***Fashion Park Clothes***  
*Tailored at Fashion Park, Rochester, N.Y.*

BURBERRY'S COATS, London, England  
Imported neckwear and furnishing for gentlemen  
from WELCH, Margetson, London, England

**The Wilson Co.**

CITY HALL

**The Bee Hive**

373 Main Street.



We specialize in **WOMEN'S READY  
TO WEAR APPAREL** of the better kind.



**The Bee Hive**

373 Main Street.

**S. P. STROPLE**

**HAY, STRAW, FLOUR,  
GRAIN and SEEDS**

113 CHURCH ST.,  
Opp. R. R. Station

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.  
Tel. 936

*Compliments of*

**William Cowlshaw**

# **“PARK RESERVE”**

Is located on North Stanley St. facing North Stanley St. on the east, and bounded by North End Park on the North. North Stanley St. cars take you to the property. Francis St., the first street on “PARK RESERVE” is directly opposite where the cars stop and is already well developed, being practically all built up.

## **NORTH END PARK**

“NORTH END PARK” and What It Means to “PARK RESERVE”

With a contemplated ninety-foot Boulevard facing the entire length between the properties. A Park on which the city contemplates laying out about \$200,000.00 for improvements such as Swimming Pools, Recreation Grounds, Public Driveways, Pavilions, etc. When you take this all into consideration it requires no stretching of the imagination to realize what this means to values of home sites in “PARK RESERVE.”

We make a specialty of sub-dividing and selling Suburban Real Estate for owners either at Auction or Private Sale. Write us for particulars.

WE HAVE AT PRESENT 20 HOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

## **The Title Realty and Development Co., Inc.**

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF CITY AND SUBURBAN SUB-DIVISIONS

PHONE 1190

OFFICE—BOOTH'S BLOCK, 259 MAIN ST.



## **C. J. LEROUX**

**Hot Air, Hot Water  
and Steam Heating**

**Plumbing and Tinning  
Sanitary Engineering**

My Work is My Best Advertisement

All Work Under My Personal Supervision

Telephone

89 Arch Street : : New Britain



## **W. H. RUSSELL** Pharmacist

**421 West Main Street  
New Britain, Conn.**

## **I. F. MILES**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

**Monuments**

SOLDIER MEMORIALS A SPECIALTY

TELEPHONE



# The Record

**WELCOMES THE RETURNED SERVICE MEN,  
AND EXPRESSES RESPECT AND VENERATION FOR  
THOSE WHO COULD NOT RETURN.**

## Your Newspaper

Events move too swiftly these days for anyone to keep up with them, except by reading the very best newspapers.

Biased, incomplete or unreliable news is dangerous and prevents the reader from understanding the true meaning of events, throws him out of step in the great march we are all making toward a new and different world.

The New Britain Record recognizes its responsibility and with reliable news-gathering facilities gives its readers information that amounts to a diary of events in this changing world.

We have installed the new Morkum News Machine. This machine, together with the International News Service, is a combination that can't be beaten.

We invite the public to visit our plant and learn how we give the public the news the day it happens.

Read your home town newspaper. You owe it to yourself to have all the local, as well as national news.

### The New Britain Record

"THE PEOPLE'S PAPER"

CIRCULATION DAILY 7,240

LARGEST IN THE CITY

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

## Your Printing

Our printing plant is complete in every detail and we are equipped to handle anything in the printing line.

Efficient men and modern methods, together with the latest in modern machinery, all help to give you the kind of service you want.

Should you wish anything in the Printing Line you will do well to consult us, and we will be pleased to talk with you about the matter, and assure you our hearty co-operation and the benefit of years of experience.

We give you quality printing at a reasonable price and give you the best of service. You can't do better.

COME IN AND LET US SHOW YOU  
HOW YOU CAN GET YOUR PRINTING  
DONE THE WAY YOU WANT IT.

### The Record Press

25-31 WASHINGTON ST. AND CITY HALL PLACE

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

## The New Britain Record Co.

PUBLISHERS

PRINTERS

## *I Wish I Could Write Just One Single Advertisement*

An advertisement that would be read by every man and woman in this city—

An advertisement that would be so gripping, so reasonable, so true in its appeal—

An advertisement that would stir every reader to come in to see our Fall clothes.

Understand, we wouldn't expect it to sell any clothes; in fact, we wouldn't want it to. We'd simply want it to bring people in that they could go about choosing their clothes in a "may-the-best-man-win" spirit. If only they could see our merchandise before they bought elsewhere, what happiness, what joy, what pride they would have! But, of course, such an advertisement cannot be written, so it'll remain for those experienced only to know the superiority of our clothes values for Fall.

We realize that confidence earned yesterday warrants confidence in us today, and securing your confidence today, is a stepping stone to your confidence in the future. Ask anyone who has been "Connorized" what they think of our merchandise, our prices, our organization and you'll understand why this store is going ahead faster than any other in this city. We are ready in any of our stores every day and all day, ready with a smile and a hand-clasp, to meet and greet anyone who has a "kick," for, remember we do not consider a transaction completed until you are thoroughly satisfied.

"CONNORS-HALLORAN"

"Don't Charge It—Open a Cash Account—Save Money."

## **CONNORS-HALLORAN**

The Live Store With a Conscience. Always Reliable.  
248 Main St., New Britain. Also Hartford and Bridgeport

OFFICIAL DECORATORS



## **The Eddy Awning & Decorating Co.**



106 CITY HALL PLACE

## **C. A. HJERPE**

HARDWARE

PLUMBING

and HEATING

73 Arch Street.

New Britain, Conn.

## **EDWARD B. ALLING**

METAL PATTERNS FOR  
BRASS, GREY IRON and MALLEABLE  
IRON CASTINGS.

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

W. P. CORBIN.

H. R. CORBIN.

## **CORBIN TRUCKING CO.**

Local and Long Distance Trucking.  
Moving by Experts.

Barnes Building, 131 Main St., New Britain, Conn.

Phone 706.



The Oldest Drug House in the City

FOUNDED 1849

THE DICKINSON DRUG CO.

**F. W. LOOMIS**

PLUMBING AND HEATING

Headquarters for the Seward Ranges and Brien Heaters

150 ARCH STREET, NEW BRITAIN

*There is nothing like owning  
Your Own Home*

We have the largest list of houses to pick from and will be pleased to show you any of them at any time you wish to make an appointment.

*Camp Real Estate Company*

NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, 273 MAIN STREET.

TEL. 343.

**WE INSURE ANYTHING THAT'S  
INSURABLE**

SELL GOOD REAL ESTATE

Lend Money and Negotiate Mortgages

Call and See Us

**THE HOME BANKING & REALTY CO.**

86 WEST MAIN ST.

TEL. 728.

Next Door to Fox's Theatre.

**We Clean Everything  
Under the Sun  
NEW BRITAIN  
WINDOW CLEANING  
COMPANY**



We are covered by Compensation Insurance  
88 WEST MAIN ST., J. WINKLE, Mgr.  
Telephone 888.

# FURNITURE AND RUGS

For over 50 years we have been the leading Furniture Store in New Britain, and because of our large stocks of high grade goods at moderate prices, we have gained an enviable state-wide reputation.

We furnish the best furniture to the best homes throughout Connecticut.

INSPECT OUR STOCK **B. C. PORTER SONS** INSPECT OUR PRICES

## SCHULTZ & COSTELLO

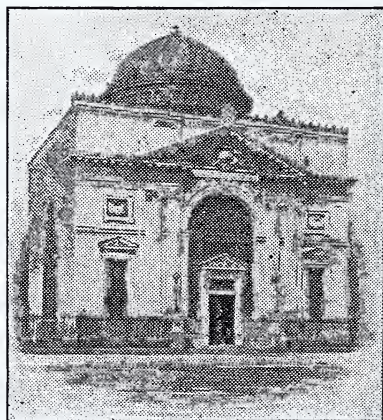
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE

LOCAL STOCKS

242 Main Street.

New Britain, Conn.



## THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEW BRITAIN

Extends a hearty welcome home to all the boys in the service, urges upon them and all others the importance of thrift, and invites them to deposit regularly a portion of their earnings with it.

Interest at 4% is added, beginning the first of each month.



A. PINKUS

Eyesight Specialist and  
Optician

Registered by Examination

306 Main Street, New Britain, Conn.

Compliments of

**CHARLES H. GILLIN**

REAL ESTATE  
& INSURANCE

WE PRIDE OURSELVES  
in running our business so  
that it is a credit to the  
community.

**M. A. AXELROD**

Registered Pharmacist

236 Park Street,  
Corner Bigelow Street.



WELCOME HOME TO ALL OUR BOYS!

# The Big Furniture Store

The best and latest in Furniture, Magee Combination Coal and Gas Stoves and Ranges  
Linoleums, Rugs, Shades and General Housefurnishings.

You are cordially invited to inspect our new Drapery Department, also our fine display  
of all kinds of Floor, Table and Boudoir Lamps.

## John A. Andrews & Co.

132 MAIN STREET.

ANDREWS & DOOLITTLE INC., invite you to inspect  
their new Funeral Home, 15 Walnut Street.

## WELCOME HOME, BOYS!

WE'RE PROUD OF YOU

WE WELCOME YOU TO OUR STORE; LET'S TALK IT OVER

### FOR THE KITCHEN

Crawford Ranges  
Scientific Sterling  
Coal and Gas  
Combination Ranges  
Gas Stoves  
Ruud Gas Water Heaters

### FOR BATH ROOM

Bath Tubs  
Lavatories  
Water Closets  
Kitchen Sinks  
Bath Room Fixtures  
Everything in  
Sanitary Plumbing

### FOR HEATING

N. P. Sterling  
Furnaces  
Crawford  
Furnaces  
Hot Water and  
Steam Heaters

NEW BRITAIN  
80 West Main St.

# A. A. MILLS

NEW BRITAIN  
80 West Main St.

## BURRITT SAVINGS BANK

Corner Main and Church Sts.

Deposits, \$2,700,000.      Surplus, \$68,000.

Open every weekday except Saturday,  
from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Saturdays,  
9 a. m. to 12 M. and 7:30 to 9 in the evening.

## HARDWARE CITY CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N INC.

131 MAIN STREET.

FRANK M. SHIELDS, Mgr.

LOANS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,  
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

# *The New Britain Trust Co.*



Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trustees and Individuals solicited.



We are prepared to furnish depositors every facility consistent with good banking.



We act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Etc.

## Wm. H. Allen Co., Inc.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS



Hungerford Court      New Britain, Conn.

## F. C. Monier & Bro.

SPORTING GOODS DEALER.



38 and 42 Main Street.



# Steamship Tickets to All Parts of the World

White Star Line, Cunard Line, American Line, French Line, Royal Mail Line, Holland-America Line, Norwegian-America Line, South and Central American Lines, Scandinavian-American Line, Fabre Line, Pacific Lines, Lamport and Holt Line, Mediterranean Lines, Nelson Lines. Bookings for all Atlantic Coast Lines. Agent for American Express Travel Tours.

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## REAL ESTATE Mortgage Loans Builder — General Insurance

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Local Agent for the Foreign Department of The Public National Bank of New York.

Money Orders are forwarded twice weekly to the bank's own office in Warsaw, Poland. Having their own office in Warsaw, they are always in the position to quote lower rates than any one else and at the same time to give to clients a quicker and better disbursement of their orders.

Money orders will also be forwarded to points in Galicia.

## George A. Quigley

279 MAIN STREET.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

**A welcome home to the brave boys,  
not forgetting those who have gone  
to their Eternal Home.**

**Herbert L. Mills,**

**Hardware**

**336 Main Street**

Take Your Toothache to a Dentist,  
Not a Blacksmith.

Give Your KODAK FINISHING the  
Same consideration.

**ONLY KODAK SHOP IN TOWN.**

**OHRNSTEDT'S PHOTO SHOP**

**244 Main Street. Opposite Monument.**

**Muller's Mozarts**  
**RED SEALS**

**AND**

**PONY MOZARTS**  
**NEW BRITAIN, CONN.**

**Welcome Home!**

**T. W. O'CONNOR**

**Russell Bros.**

***Creamery Butter***

**IN A CLASS BY ITSELF**

**ERICKSON & CARLSON**

**FURNITURE DEALERS**

**AND**

**UNDERTAKERS**

**NEW STORE**

**277-279 MAIN STREET**



# *The Fair*

NEW BRITAIN'S  
GREATEST VALUE GIVING STORE

Wholesale and Retail Dealers  
Painters' Supplies, Wall Papers, Mouldings,  
Metal and Beaver Board Ceilings, Glass,  
Artists' Supplies.

STEPHEN ROBB, President and Treasurer.  
ARNO G. KERBER, V. Pres. and Asst. Treas.  
PATRICK A. KING, Secretary.

Established 1876.

## **THE JOHN BOYLE COMPANY**

**Paint Engineers and Contractors      Interior Decorators**

Office and Salesroom, 3 & 5 Franklin Square.

New Britain, Conn.

## **JUDD & CO.**

### **LOCAL STOCKS AND SECURITIES.**

**New Britain National Bank Building**

**W. T. SLOPER, Manager**

## **TYPEWRITERS**

**ALL MAKES**

Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged.

Adding Machine and Check Writers.

I. C. S. Supplies of All Kinds.

**NEW BRITAIN TYPEWRITER  
EXCHANGE**

72 West Main St.

Tel. 612.

**M. C. LeWITT**  
**Jeweler**

**REPAIRING and MANUFACTURING**

295 MAIN STREET

**NEW BRITAIN, : : CONN**

**ASK FOR AVERY'S**  
**SODA WATERS** **ALWAYS PURE**  
**GINGER ALE A SPECIALTY**

**S. F. AVERY**

**293 SHUTTLE MEADOW AVE.**

**A. N. Rutherford**  
BUILDING CONTRACTOR  
CITY HALL

**Say it with Flowers**



**The Volz Floral Co.,**  
92 West Main St.

**NEW MAID BREAD**

**PURE, WHOLESOME, DELICIOUS.**

**J. E. MURPHY SONS**

**14 WINTER STREET.**

*Compliments*  
*of*  
**New Britain**  
**Y. M. C. A.**

**Oscar J. Murray**

**PHOTOGRAPHER**

**173 Main Street,**  
**New Britain, :: Conn.**



# ADNA F. JOHNSON

## SERVICE GOOD YEAR STATION

SOLID TRUCK  
TIRES

PNEUMATIC  
TIRES

159 MAIN ST.,

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Tel. 961

### ADVERTISING GETS BUSINESS

**The Herald**

New Britain's Leading Newspaper.

Prints the News While It Is News.

**A CLEAN FAMILY JOURNAL**

Full Associated Press Report Daily.

Leads in its Field As An Advertising Medium.

3c a Copy.

**READ THE HERALD**

F. H. Johnston, Pres. & Treas. A. A. Johnston, S.

1889—1919

THIRTY YEARS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

**GOOD COAL MAKES WARM FRIEND**

Tell Us Your Coal Troubles, We Can Help You.

Lime, Cement, Wall Plasters, Sewer Pipe

**The City  
Coal and Wood  
Company**

141-7 ELM ST. PHONE 217 and 218.

**Stationers**

**Office Equipments**

## **ADKINS PRINTING CO.**

Printers of

**Catalogues, Office Forms, Factory Forms**

**Binders and Paper Rulers**

**66 Church Street,**

**New Britain, Conn.**

## **WE SELL SMOKELESS FUEL**

We send this smokeless fuel through iron pipes direct to your homes, stores, factories and public buildings.

Dependable, economical and clean, GAS is the ideal fuel for the housewife, merchant and manufacturer.

*New Britain Gas Light Company.*

## **BOSTON CLOTHING STORE**

Is where apparel for the whole family can be had on

**EASY WEEKLY PAYMENTS**

**63 Church Street**



# **J. M. CURTIN & CO.**

**FURNITURE DEALERS and FUNERAL DIRECTORS**

Agents for the Famous  
**GLENWOOD RANGES AND HEATERS**  
404 Main St., New Britain.

## **Welcome Home!** **to** **Our New Britain Boys**

**The Connecticut Light and Power Co.**

### **GOODWIN, BEACH & CO.**



Local Securities.

**T. FRANK LEE, Local Manager**

New Britain National Bank Bldg.

### **AUTO TRUCKING and STORAGE WAREHOUSE OUR SPECIALTY**

Furniture Moving, Packing and Crating by Experts.  
Special Steam Heated Warehouse for Pianos.  
Best of Equipment for Auto Truck Parties.

### **INTERURBAN TRANSFER & STORAGE**

167½ Main Street.

New Britain, Conn.

Rear of Dickinson's Drug Store.

# WELCOME HOME

WELCOME TO 

## ASHLEY'S

GENTS' CLOTHIERS and FURNISHERS.

177 MAIN STREET, NEW BRITAIN.

MUSIC.

PIANOS.

VICTROLAS.

### C. L. PIERCE & CO.

Opposite Monument.

The Leading Music Store.

246 Main St., New Britain.

Phone 1117-2.

SONORA.

EDISON DIAMOND DISC.

## Miller & Olson, Inc.

—DEALERS IN—

Choice Groceries,  
Meats, Fish and Provisions.

Distributors of  
Pure Food at Our Four Stores.

---

We Compete in Prices.

---

Telephone 162.

Office, 61 Arch Street.

New Britain, Conn.

Established 1892.

Incorporated 1903.

The  
**B. H. Hibbard Co.**  
INCORPORATED.



GENERAL CONTRACTORS

and Dealers in

MASONS' SUPPLIES



New Britain, Conn.



# Richter & Co.



MEMBERS OF  
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

31 West Main Street. New Britain Conn.

We Specialize in Local Stocks.  
Liberty Bonds Bought and Sold.

TELEPHONE 2040.

# E. R. Hitchcock & Co.



(NEW BRITAIN BOOK BINDERY)

Printers, Binders, Paper Rulers.

Loose Leaf Sheets and Binders.

Index Cards.

303 Main Street. New Britain, Conn.

## Good Shoes Fairly Priced

We mean that this store for Women and Men shall be something more than simply a trading place to barter money for shoes, the purpose being to make friends of those whose confidence in our shoes and our business ways brings them over the threshold and into the store.

"Good Shoes Fairly Priced" is the slogan here, and "service" with the human note in it is the goal we aim to reach. Will you test us out?

**Sloan Bros. Shoe Shop, 185 Main Street**

## The McMillan Store, Inc.

199-201-203 MAIN STREET

"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

 NEW BRITAIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE. 

# THE W. L. HATCH CO.



Insurance  
Real Estate  
Mortgage Loans



CITY HALL

Clarence C. Palmer



Architect



National Bank Building  
New Britain, Conn.

## NEW BRITAIN NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK SYSTEM

Total Resources Over \$5,000,000.00

Foreign Drafts and Postal Money Orders on all  
parts of the world.

Special Interest Department.

DEPOSITARY FOR UNITED STATES GOVERN-  
MENT FUNDS.

The ONLY NATIONAL BANK in New Britain.



# **Rackliffe Bros. Co., Inc.**

Park and Bigelow Sts.

**New Britain, Conn.**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers  
in Supplies for

**Manufacturers, Builders, Painters,  
Machinists, Auto Owners and Garages**

TELEPHONE 1074, 1075, 1076.

FOR  
**Laundry  
Dry-Cleaning  
Dyeing  
Rugs <sup>AND</sup> Carpets**

OUR DELIVERY ALWAYS  
AT YOUR SERVICE  
PHONE 904

**Union Laundry  
and  
Dry-Cleaning Co.**

**The ABBE HARDWARE Co.**

"New Britain's Oldest Hardware Store"

HARDWARE, CUTLERY  
BUILDERS' AND MANUFACTURERS'  
SUPPLIES

**279 Main Street**



We have been in business 45 MONTHS.  
The following table shows our growth.



ASSETS



1915  
\$318,000

1916  
\$803,000

1917  
\$1,082,000

1918  
\$1,477,000

June 30, 1919  
\$1,803,000

WE HAVE THE . .  
BEST DELIVERY  
SERVICE IN THE CITY

---

---

Lumber  
Coal  
Masons' Materials  
Interior Trim  
Stair Work  
Upson  
Wall Board

---

---

The New Britain  
Lumber & Coal Co.

YARD AND OFFICE  
301 Park Street



# THE C. J. WHITE MFG. CO.

Founded 1907

The C. J. White Mfg. Co. was organized in March, 1917, by one of New Britain's well-known business men, Charles J. White.

With the growth of New Britain's Industries and its place in the manufacturing world, Mr. White foresaw the time when the specialization of smaller products would become an important factor in the development of New Britain's growth.

The steady increase of the business from its start up to the time of Mr. White's decease proved the accuracy of his judgment. The business at that time was taken up by Mr. James S. North and has been carried on successfully up to the present date.

A full line of men's garters, together with many smaller garter parts, comprises the greater portion of the firm's output today.

President and Treasurer  
JAS. S. NORTH

Secretary  
F. G. VIBBERTS

# Welcome Home Week Celebration Committee

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W. J. Noble

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Lloyd Linton  
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Mrs. Elise Traut  
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John Sautter  
Robert Vance  
Rev. E. V. Griskis  
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John A. Anderson  
John A. Andrews  
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F. L. Beardsley  
P. F. King  
Clarence Callahan

## SOLDIERS' MASS MEETING

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Harold Thompson  
Cyrus Lynch  
Harry Hargreaves  
Gerald Crean

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C. A. Bence  
Aaron Cohen  
Orlando Swift  
G. B. Sampson

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Harry C. Jackson, Chairman  
Russell Shailer, Jr.  
Harold Dolan  
Harold C. Gorman  
W. W. T. Squires  
Clifford E. Hellberg

## FIREWORKS

E. J. Porter, Chairman  
L. A. Sprague

## BADGE

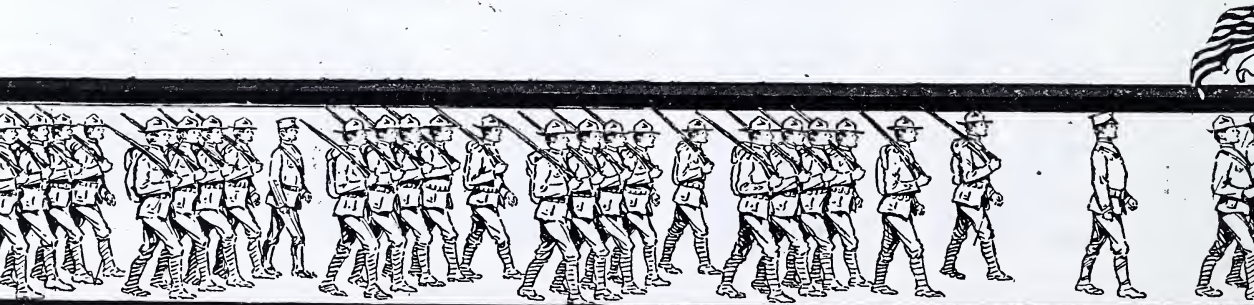
J. W. Lockett, Chairman  
M. F. Hayes  
E. W. Pape

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W. F. Delaney, Chairman  
Warren Slater  
Jack Rourke  
Arthur Pilz  
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